The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 34 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	..
1914				
14th Feb.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Mac. donia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
23th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
30th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or	Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or	Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Karachi Maru	A. Christansen.	6163	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	10th. Feb.	21st. Feb.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinoha.	6189	16th. ,,	27 th. ,,
Tottori Maru	A.E. Moses.	5916	25th.	Sth. Mar.
Jinsen Maru. Colombo Mars	N. Kawashima	4709	27th. ,,	7th.April.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Harl.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	D e.	5148	16th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Linoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtan.

Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marsellles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th ec'
†City of Marsellles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	5

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndClas Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marsellles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marsellles ..	653	1091	489	800
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marsellesfout from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
Linga, 2185, Mon. 9th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695 Th. 12th February 9 a.m. ‡CM
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 13th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "LINDULA," 3358, tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).
*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 Thursday 19th Feb.
†PURNEA .....3396 ,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
9th February, 1914.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.
89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	26th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	416	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRISM BINOCULARS

Transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rasse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Binoculars mentioned in the following list:—

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES.

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	,, 120
The "Sollux"	,, 138
,, 10 diameter	,, 155
The "Terlux"	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a spiendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs. 7—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Mellow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE MARINE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

BAZAAR and PROVISIONS supplied regularly at advantageous prices. Up-country enquiries and orders promptly attended to. PASCALI and Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 1259

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

GOCULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE teaches Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Economics Commercial Law, Correspondence, Short-hand and Typewriting, Admissions and day. Fees moderate. 0913

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

WANTED a Tutor, Anglo-Indian or Domiciled, absolute teetotaller—Apply HON'BLE Mr ABBOTT, "The Abbey," Jhansi. 01065

WANTED immediately an expert CUTTER for Agra. Salary from Rs. 100 to 200 a month. Apply with testimonials to M. N. TENELL, Shikohabad, U.P. 01079

WANTED—A good TYPIST with general knowledge of Office work. Good hand-writing. Pay Rs. 30. Apply to Mr. PRESS'S FORT COACH FACTORY, Frere Road, Fort. 01073

WANTED Persons to apply for FREE Particulars on "AMERICAN MONEY MAKING ENTERPRISES." A spare time work to make fortune. NOORANI Brothers, Box AB.-7 Bhavnagar. 1494

WANTED an ESTIMATOR and DRAFTSMAN, no one except those with a knowledge of Steel construction need apply. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla Ironworks. 01078

WANTED at once two Christian women Assistant Doctors, salaries according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, Ballard Zanana Hospital, Jaunpur, U.P. 01075

WANTED for a Bombay High School a competent—Parsee Matric or Undergraduate TEACHER. Starting pay Rs. 40. Apply to Box No. 276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1480

WANTED some first class SENIOR PRESS READERS. Good pay and prospects to really good men. No vacancies for ordinary Readers. Apply to

SUPERINTENDENT,
01073 Government Printing, India, Delhi

WANTED English lady as companion governess to girl aged fourteen: pianist desired.—Apply Mrs. HALDANE c-o. Major HALDANE, 7th Gurkhas, Quetta. 01062

WANTED—Principal's Office Assistant and Librarian; must be Christian and have knowledge of English, accounts, typewriting, and stenography. Rs. 40-5-60.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Mission College, Indore. 01060

WANTED a smart Short-hand TYPIST. Must be fast, accurate and able to read all sorts of manuscripts. No others need apply to Box No 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 01055

WANTED for the P. F. F. Mess, Kohat, a "Goanese" HEAD BUTLER, wages according to qualifications. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Two other "Goanese" employed in the Mess. Apply to

THE HON. SECRETARY,
Frontier Force Mess,
01051 Kohat.

WANTED a graduate of Allahabad University or F. A. trained, for 2nd Mastership, District Board School, Lalitpur. Preference will be given to one who has had experience in teaching the upper middle section of a High School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to 60 in 2 years. Applications which will be received up to 15-2-14, to be addressed to CHAIRMAN, Sub-Divisional Committee, District Board, Lalitpur. 01063

WANTED for a year a few influential gentlemen as representatives on a monthly allowance of Rs. 225 and a few agents on a monthly pay of Rs. 70 to collect capital for a rising tea-Company. Monthly travelling allowance Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively. Non-salaried ordinary agents will get only a commission of annas six per each share sold. For particulars apply to the Managing Agents The INDIAN TEA & COMMERCE Ld., Karimganj, District Sylhet. 1510

WANTED.—Respectable and influential gentlemen as AGENTS for the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canda in Punjab, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Sindh and Beloechistan on Commission. Liberal terms to deserving men. Paid Agents may be appointed on giving monthly guarantee. Apply to:—

The CHIEF AGENT,
Sun Life of Canada,
Chamberlain Road, LAHORE. 1345

WANTED

WANTED English Conversational TUITION. At any place which is convenient to the Tutor. Apply to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1500

WANTED at once a certificated TEACHER, Church of England communicant member, for Standard II in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Byculla. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem with free board and lodging. Testimonials to be sent to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 01080

WANTED SPORTSMEN to note that the Annual ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS begin from 11th MARCH, 1914. ENTRIES CLOSE 21st FEBRUARY. Particulars from the SECRETARY, DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA CITY. 1435

THREE Sub-Overseers on Rs. 50 to 100 for charge of timber creosoting works. Hardwar, Kathodam, Tanakpur. Experience of large works essential.—Apply to F. F. R. CHANNER, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kumaon Circle, Naini Tal. 01076

WANTED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Khandwa Main Dispensary from April 1st.

Salary Rs. 50—5—60 plus Rs. 10 house rent until the quarters are ready. Apply to

CAPTAIN W. TARR, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon,
01077 Khandwa, Central Provinces.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT of Technical Section, Chief Engineer's Office, Hyderabad. Applicants must be well up in theory and must have varied practical experience. Salary O. S. Rs. 400—20—500. Apply with copies only of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
P. W. Department Hyderabad (Deccan). 01069

WANTED.—A 2nd. DRAUGHTSMAN immediately on a salary of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45, according to qualifications. Men with previous experience need only apply with copies of certificates to:—

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES,
A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C.,
Engineer in charge,
Salsette Building Sites,
1507 ANDHERI.

WANTED, AT ONCE six first class TYPERS, trained to use the Government of India hand typing Machines for the Hyderabad Municipality Survey.

Salary H. S. Rs. 45 to H. S. Rs. 60 (B. G. Rs. 38 to B. G. Rs. 52) for approved certificated men. For the very best men permanent employment might be found.

L. MUNN,
01053 Superintendent.

WANTED—Boys School Head Master, Rs. 350-10-400, English Trained and British University Degree. Kindergarten 1st Mistress, Rs. 150-10-200, Higher Froebel English Trained. 2nd Mistress, Rs. 100, Trained and Certificated. Girls School Asst. Mistress, Rs. 100, Trained and Certificated. All Europeans. Furnished quarters. Government Pensionable Posts.—Apply Rev. THE PRINCIPAL.
The Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, Murree. 01074

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified Engineers, for the position of General Manager to the Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited. The selected candidate must preferably have had similar experience and an English training. He would, in the first instance be required to sign an agreement for 5 years certain and would receive a remuneration of Rs. 650 p. m. rising by equal annual increments to a maximum of Rs. 850 p. m. In addition he would be entitled to a good Motor Car for conveyance with a fixed allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for upkeep. Light and Coal.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of February 1914.

G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Consulting Engineer,
Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore.
01057.

EXPERIENCED European Nurse wanted in March for three children, ages 5, 3, and 6 months. Hills in Summer, England in the Autumn. Wages Rs. 45 P. M. Highest reference required.—MRS. HUTTON, Meerut. 01041

REQUIRED.—A Mess Contractor for the R. A. Mess, Jubbulpur. Applications (stating in general terms the contract proposed) to be sent to the HON. SECRETARY. 01077

THE Officeers of the 58th Rifles (F. F.) wish to recommend their Band Master for re-engagement to Native Infantry Band, as they do not require a Band Master at Chaman.—Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 58th Rifles (F. F.), Quetta. 01075

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Dairy Farming
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Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools,
Dept. A/E2.
11, Hummum Street,, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

401 Automatic Winchester 1910 Model in case, hardly used, owner bought heavier weapon, some ammunition. Price Rs. 120.

Captain NORTHCOTE, Norfolk Regt., Belgaum. 01079

ANTI-TOBAC.—Positively cures the tobacco habits, on money refunded. Harmless, yet effective, enables you to stop at once or regulate amount used.

Send one rupee for formula. "B. J." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1475

A READY RECKONER For Interest at 3, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 4¾, 6, 9 and 12 per cent. Pay, provident fund, annuity, etc., (at every Re. anna or pie up to Rs. 100 and upwards) income tax (on Rs. 1 to 250 and upwards.) Price Rs. 0-6-6. Apply to

B. V. KRISHNA RAO,
1505 Collectorate, Guntur

FOR SALE a brand new two-seated up to date Motor Car, French make, 8/10 H. P. Torpedo body and also a brand new four-seated 10/12 H. P. Motor Car, French make, Torpedo body, Apply to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1456

FOR SALE—BELSIZE CAR, 14-16 H.P. 1910 model. Complete with windscreen, headlight, 2 side and tail lamps, stepney, tools, speedometer etc. In good running order, recently repainted. Price Rs. 2,500. Open to offers.—Apply to Major JAMES, 1st Asst. to Resident Kashmir, Sialkot. 01078

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home, one DISTRICT FOLDING ORGAN by Soundy and Co., in good order. Price Rs. 100 or nearest offer.

One JOST FAN, Price Rs. 145 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1068

FOR SALE—6 H.P. 3 speed Sunbeam Bicycle bought August, 1913, (1914 model), ridden 1,000 miles, practically new Spare outer tyre (new), speedometer, all accessories. Sold owing to bad roads, Rs. 1,050.

CAPT. STEBBING,
01070 Artillery Mess, Deesa.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* **for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book** Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

PIANO FOR SALE.—Brinsmead. Grand size imported direct in good condition with sounding board, Morocco leather stool and cover. Cost Rs. 1,800. Apply to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1469

STAMPS! attractive Foreign and Colonial 2,000, mounted in Ideal Album. Price Rs. 300. What offers? Apply sharp to T. C. SARCAR, Umesh Lodge Gaya. 1483

TO BE LET:

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

TO LET BELLA VISTA first floor. Dinning, Drawing, 4 Bed-rooms, Kitchen and Bathroom. Five minutes walk from B. B.'s Matunga Railway Station. Apply D. MIRANDA on Premises. 1503

TO BE LET.—From 1st May or probably April the upper floor of a fine Bungalow in Middle Colaba for one year furnished. Rent Rs. 200.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 1451

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in "Jairaz House," Middle Colaba either furnished or unfurnished from 1st April to 30th November. Rent unfurnished Rs. 120 furnished Rs. 150.

Apply to
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House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 1451

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Buildings and Kamal Mansions, Arthar Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 105 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansions Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR, 3rd Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

"CHIKURSHOBHINI," the well-known HAIR OIL, which has won numerous certificates and first class medals, will hereafter, be named "CHIKURLINI."

DR. VAIDYAR,
1506 Bombay, 7.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

WE can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1598 Bombay.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

SALE NOTICE OF HORSES.

TEN HORSES of the Ahmednagar Stud Farm which are not required for Government purposes, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Bombay, outside the Grand Stand, Mahalaxmi Race Course, on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1914. The sale will commence at 8-15 a.m.

The horses can be seen at Mr. R. G. Baldock's stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 2 days before date of sale.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

R. S. SCOTT, Captain,
Offg. Supdt., Remount Depot,
Ahmednagar
Remount Depot,
Ahmednagar, 5th February, 1914. 01083

THE PIONEER BANK. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank, will be held on Wednesday, the 17th February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office of the Bank, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

"To ascertain the wishes of the Shareholders of this Bank regarding the continuance or winding up of this Bank."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

B. G. GAJIVALA,
Manager.

7, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1914.

N. B.—The Bank changed its premises from No. 14, Hummum Street, to No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 1st instant. 1511

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914, for the supply of 24,000 barrels of PORTLAND CEMENT delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the rate of 2,000 barrels per month commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification, and Tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of Cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no Tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
Parel,
Bombay, 6th February, 1914. 1498

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data, Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KAWASJI BOMONJI BOMON BEHERAM has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Foras tenure redeemed from Collector's Assessment containing by admeasurement five hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue (before such redemption as aforesaid) under Collector's Old Nos. 124, 273, 274 and 278, Collector's New Nos. 19/13627 and 1/13800, Old Survey Nos. 302, 303 and 304, New Survey Nos. 1/3584 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3765(5), Street No. 20(D), all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Clare Road at Byculla in the City and the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Clare Road, on or towards the West by other property of the Vendor known as Dhun Castle, on or towards the North by certain premises used as a School for Military Medical Students and on or towards the South by the property of Sayaji Nagooji.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1914.
ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHA & Co.,
1509 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRIBHOVANDAS THAKOREDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client RAHIMBHOY VALLIMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Jagjivan Kika Street in the town and Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 497 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 583 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old Nos. 88 and 95 and now under C Ward No. 5711 and Street No. 2 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Jagjivan Kika Street, on or towards the West by the plot of land belonging to Damodar Madhavji, on or towards the North by the property of Arab Nasir bin Sale Mahomed, and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Kahandas.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1914.
MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
1502 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN, BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express.	Stations		Up. Northern Express.
H.M.			H.M.
21. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
20.37 Arr.	Muttra ,,	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt. ..	,,	22.9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cantt. West .	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkote (change at Wazirabad) ..	,,	15.51
12.47 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawaspindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt. ..	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs throug on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the followingtdimingsh:—

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	.. Arr.	8.50
23.50 ,,	Delhi ..	.. Dep.	4.35
1.23 Arr.	Meerut Cantt.	.. Dep.	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur ..	.. ,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambalia Cantt	.. ,,	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3. 1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. Mail. 1.2.3. 1.2.3
21.30 21.45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6.55 7.40
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road ..	,,	6.16 7.21
5.11 7. 5 Arr.	Baroda	Dep.	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 Arr.	Ahmedabad ..	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam(change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40 Dep.	Baroda	Arr.	20.15
6.55 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
262 General Traffic Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS FOR THE WORKING OF THE GINNING FACTORY AT SANKHEDA (BAHDARPUR) AND THE COTTON PRESS AT DABHOI FOR THE SEASON ENDING 31ST, MAY 1914, SITUATED IN THE "BARODA" DISTRICT.

Under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and the assignee of the estate of the insolvent Tyebally Ismailji Esufbhoy traded as Shaikh Adam Esoofbhai Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction, at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 12th February 1914, at 4 p.m., the right to work the ginning factory at Sankheda (Bahdarpur) and the cotton press at Dabhoi in the Baroda district for the current season ending on 31st day of May 1914.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND IRON WARE, USEFUL TO MILL-OWNERS, GINNING FACTORIES AND PRINTING PRESSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and assignee of the estate, and effects of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, traded as Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Shop No. 55, at Sarang Street, Bhoosari Mohalla, the following goods of the said insolvent, consisting of:—

Brass Ordinary and Steam Corks, Brass Unions and Couplings, Safety Valves, Jacks, Lubricates, Tees, Gauges, glass tubes, Brass and Copper pipes, bolts, nuts, screews, Iron pipes of different diameters, Hydrocloric pipes, Platt Bros, gin sundries, galvanized fittings, cast iron, steam and sluice valves, lead pipes, chain blocks, belts, water, corks, cupboards, chairs, and copying press etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE AT 10-30 A.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS, TAXI-CAB AND MOTOR OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 7 MOTOR CARS WITH THEIR ACCESSORIES, ETC.

Under the instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 15th day of February, 1914, at 10-30 a.m., on the premises the following 7 Motor Cars with their Accessories etc., lying at the Factory of Messrs. K. & S. Motor Co., opposite the Temple of Sheth Nanashanker, at Tardeo:—

1 Darracq Motor Car No 1809; 2 cylinder, except for small items are missing, this Car is apparently complete.

1 Charron Motor Car No 2017; Has got no gear box, Carbon Shaft missing.

1 Hupmobile Motor Car No B169; Body and axles only.

1 Hotchkiss Motor No. B3138, 4 cylinder, apparently complete.

1 Darracq Motor Car No. 2526, 4 cylinder: Small parts missing, apparently complete.

1 Charron Motor Car No 2167: small parts missing gear box incomplete.

1 Clement Bayard Motor Car No. 1601, apparently complete.

1 small table.

36 empty Petrol drums without bungs.

8 empty oil tins.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

The above Cars can be seen at the Factory of Messrs. K. & S. Motor Co., Ld., at Tardeo.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

the Bombay Banking Company Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 15th day of February, 1914, at 10-30 a.m., on the premises the following 7 Motor Cars with their Accessories etc., lying at the Factory of Messrs. K. & S. Motor Co., opposite the Temple of Sheth Nanashanker, at Tardeo:—

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CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1914.

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Mesdames Binning, Croft, Philby andford, Saxby, Street and ebb, and Miss Flynn: Messieurs roft, Dodds, Douglas, Meade, Medley, Watts, D. Wilson and F. Wilson.

Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

Every evening at 9-30 p.m. Sharp.

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BELLE SPARKES

LITTLE MONA

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The Dainty Little Lady with an evening sweeter smile and Clumsy Comicality with New Absurdities.

Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

With New Songs at the Piano and a Fresh fund of Stories.

OLD FRIENDS—ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

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"HONESTY"

A Comedy-Drama in four parts

DELIGHTFUL PHOTOGRAPHY—REALISTIC ACTING.

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At 10 p. m. tonight and at both houses tomorrow His Excellency the Governor's Band will again play at this theatre.

Book your seats or come early.

Free List Entirely Suspended.

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THE EXCELSIOR REVUE Co.,

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Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
(From the Savoy Theatre, London.)
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Miss FLORENCE MALFE.
(From the Alhambra, London.)
Miss BEATRICE WYLEY.
(From the Palace Theatre, London.)
Mr. TOM MELBOURNE.
Mr. HARRY STEVENS.
Mr. GEORGE MALFE.
Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

Chorus and Small Parts.
Additional Artistes from London every week.

PECIAL SCENERY & COSTUMES.

LOOK OUT FOR "Miss ALEN MUD" "THE CHOTA WHISKIES."

Look out for opening date.

LUCKNOW CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOG SHOW.

FEBRUARY 20th AND 21st.

For Schedules etc., apply to :
W. E. BOTTING,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

An Exhibition will be held in the Town Hall. Last day for receiving pictures THURSDAY, February 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V Muller, M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College. 1886

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

Three Fascinating Dramas

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SEE THE MOTOR CAR ON FIRE!
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Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

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E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency

TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

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THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address :—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 7th February 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.943
Temperature of Air	degrees.	76.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	67.4
Dew point	"	62.6
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.627
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	83.6
Maximum do do ..	..	67.6

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight N, NNE, WNW NW. NNW.

Movement of Wind .. do.		168

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order to vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-15 a.m. Standard Time on the 7th February, was 30.170 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides at Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hour in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.				Depth sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				
	February	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Mon.	9	m	10	13	25	10
			2	13	25	0
Tues	10	m	11	1	27	10
			11	0 a	29	0
wed.	11	m	11	47	28	
Thu.	12	m	0	24	30	10
			0	32 a	28	0
Fri.	13	m	7	53	24	0
			10	0 a	26	10
Sat.	14	m	9	15	24	10
			10	10 a		

1914	Low Water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	February	h.	m		ft.	in.
Mon	9		4	40	19	5
			4	15 a	15	8
Tues.	10	m	5	15	18	6
			4	59 a	14	18
Wed.	11	m	5	49	17	
			5	41 a	14	
Thu.	12	m	6	24	16	4
			6	22 a	14	10
Fri	13	m	3	12	21	0
			2	33 a	17	1
Sat.	14	m	4	1	20	11
			3	27 a	16	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

February	Sunrise	Sunset.
9. (Mon.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 36m.
10. (Tues.)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.
11 (Wed.)	7h. 10m	6h. 37m.
12. (Thu)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m
13. (Fri.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 35m.
14. (Sat.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h 26.m	P.M
Full Moon	Do.	10th	11h. 47.m	P.M.
Last Quarter	Do.	17th	2h. 53.0m	P.M
New Moon.	Do.	25th	5h. 32.1m	A.M.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

The disturbance which gave rain in Persia and Baluchistan has passed rapidly eastwards, but failed to give rain in the Plains. Show is falling this morning in the hills but the skies are clear over the plains except in a small area around Delhi.

Forecast :—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south-west and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Sind : Karachi has had 0.70". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West and damper in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat, Cutch and in the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in north Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Sind. Conditions are unsettled in north-west India although no definite depression is noticeable in that region. Moderate to heavy cloud has spread over the whole of the Punjab.

Some showers may occur in the Punjab and possibly in Sind and north Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th of February 1914.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Cloudiness. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA —						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th) ..	79.6	69.6	70	..	0.66	—1.50
PUNJAB —						
Multan ..	64.3	44.9	80	0.03	1.13	0.28
Rawalpindi ..	53.2	42.6	92	..	4.42	—0.08
Lahore ..	62.2	44.2	85	..	1.75	—0.02
Sirsa ..	72.3	47.0	92	..	1.26	0.20
Ambala ..	74.7	46.2	51	..	1.00	—1.72
Delhi ..	74.2	49.0	49	..	0.60	—1.17
UNITED PROVINCES —						
Agra ..	76.2	49.7	51	..	0.09	—0.95
Mainpuri ..	75.6	47.1	57	..	0.26	—1.35
Jhansi ..	76.9	49.8	26	..	0.37	—0.78
Cawnpore ..	76.2	50.5	49	..	0.02	—1.23
Allahabad ..	77.1	46.9	34	..	0.97	—0.52
SIND AND RAJPUTANA —						
Jacobabad ..	73.1	53.8	84	0.02	1.40	0.77
Karachi ..	78.7	67.7	70	0.70	0.87	—0.06
Ajmer ..	76.8	48.4	42	..	2.34	1.45
Jalpore ..	79.0	48.6	19	..	0.86	—0.06
Kotah ..	81.0	52.6	45	..	1.03	0.46
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST —						
Bhuj ..	88.1	57.0	76	..	0.03	—0.26
Dwarka ..	78.8	66.5	80	..	0.00	—0.22
Veraval ..	80.2	60.4	68	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot ..	90.0	53.8	66	..	0.00	—0.39
Bhavnagar Para ..	87.0	58.8	45	..	0.00	—0.35
Surat ..	92.3	57.9	61	..	0.00	—0.25
Ahmedabad ..	88.5	56.9	42	..	0.00	—0.22
Deesa ..	88.1	50.0	40	..	0.00	—0.36
Neemuch ..	80.4	52.1	31	..	0.12	—0.49
Indore ..	84.3	52.1	23	..	0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES —						
Jubbulpore ..	79.3	46.8	43	..	0.94	—0.66
Saugor ..	77.8	56.3	19	..	0.81	—0.77
Hoshangabad ..	83.7	51.1	35	..	0.77	—0.52
Khandwa ..	87.0	50.9	36	..	0.00	—0.95
Akola ..	89.6	55.2	25	..	0.40	—0.99
Amraoti ..	88.8	50.4	31	..	1.31	—0.17
Nagpur ..	87.4	54.8	27	..	0.85	—0.82
Chanda ..	88.1	50.6	53	..	0.37	—0.96
Raipur ..	82.2	55.2	33	..	1.26	0.28
KONKAN —						
Bombay ..	83.8	68.5	76	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri ..	86.1	65.5	68	..	..	—0.67
Mormugao ..	84.2	69.9	95	..	..	—1.17
Karwar ..	86.3	65.0	86	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD —						
Malegaon ..	91.4	53.4	38	..	0.08	—0.69
Ahmednagar ..	89.9	54.5	33	..	0.16	—1.02
Poona ..	90.6	59.2	67	..	..	—0.10
Sholapur ..	92.8	62.4	24	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur ..	92.3	63.5	35	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum ..	88.3	58.0	41	..	0.82	—1.10
Aurangabad ..	89.1	55.5	45	..	0.00	—1.09
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.7	55.7	42	..	0.02	—0.84
Hyderabad ..	92.1	62.5	37	..	0.00	—1.31
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON —						
Mangalore ..	87.1	71.9	86	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut ..	87.2	70.7	86	..	4.67	—1.60
Cochin ..	88.2	72.1	77	..	4.60	—3.99
Colombo ..	85.6	68.9	84	..	27.28	5.52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE —						
Maslipatam ..	89.3	64.2	90	..	..	—6.29
Bellary ..	97.0	62.3	41	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah ..	96.5	62.5	53	..	3.09	—1.60
Madras ..	89.1	65.1	88	..	28.73	8.73
Bangalore ..	88.3	58.7	50	..	0.34	—3.29
Coimbatore ..	92.3	58.2	57	..	4.87	—0.16
Trichinopoly ..	91.4	61.1	73	..	10.44	2.28
Negapatam ..	84.6	68.6	79	..	63.35	24.48

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 7th.

S.S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta Jan. 27
S.S. Den of Kelly	Twidle	Cardiff Dec. 18
S.S. Ariadne Irene	Tindall	Alexandria Jan. 24
S.S. Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon Jan. 28
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Feb. 5
S.S. Putiala	Bamber	Busreh Jan. 25

DEPARTURES.

February 7th.

S.S. Mantua	Vibert	London
S.S. Helios	Kundsen	Bangkok etc.
S.S. Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	Kobe etc.
S.S. Lanterfels	Volkmann	Calcutta etc.

The following vessel obtains her portclearance on Saturday.

S.S. Konig	Coltzan	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	*Putiala	for London
,,	Yeddo	for New York
,,	Caledonia	for London

*To Arrive

S. S. Sildra :—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 27, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Den of Kelly :—The steamer Den of Kelly 2,875 tons, Captain E. Twidle, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, which port she had left on December 18, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ariadne Irene :—The steamer Ariadne Irene, 2,644 tons, Captain J. W. Tindall, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria, which port she had left on January 24, with ballast.

S. S. Shwedagon :—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she had left on January 28, with a cargo of bulk oil.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 947 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on February 5, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Putiala :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Putiala, 1,899 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on January 25, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mantua :—The P. & O. S N. Coy's steamer Mantua, 5,905 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Helios :—The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A. Kundsen, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lanterfels :—The Hansa Line steamer Lanterfels, 3,643 tons, Captain S. Volkmann, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kawachi Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 3,821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen, sailed on Saturday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Konig :—The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,461 tons, Captain F. Colzan, will sail to-day for Zandibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Poona homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Cleopatra left Triests on the 5th instant and is due here via Karachi on the 23rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Graz from arrived from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

SATURDAY February 7th 1914.

P DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agent.
A. Porto Said	Muzes	the
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co.
C. & R. Seald	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
D. & E. Liberia	Scheweder	T. M. & Co.
F. Churpra	Ferguson	M. M. & Co.
H. Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co.
M. Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co.
N. Crown	Richards	W. & A. G. & Co.
P. Algerian	Wilson	K. N. & Co.
Q. Ada	Mason	W. & A. G. & Co.

V DOCK

1 City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
2. Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co.
3. Austria	Casulich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
4. Badminton	Jones	W. & A. G & Co.
5 Braunton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co.
6. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Clan Colquhoun	Sutherland	J. F. & Co
8. Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.
8. Kattenturm	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co.
9. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11. Yeddo	Brennen	W. & A. G. & Co.
15. Bregenz	Chersick	A. L. S. N. Co.
16 Hopemount	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Lawoe	Coates	A. S. N. & Co

OFFSIDE.

S. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co.

H. W. V D.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcha D	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co.
Ariel	Hyde	C. M. & Co.
Ariadne Irene	Tindall	
Baron Ardrossan	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co.
Badrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co
Keswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co.
Perozi	Pri Drose	T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co.
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Ithoauro	Hannac	T. M. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.
Kasara	Klug	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
Manchester Civillian	Spencer	T. M. & Co.
Niagara (Yacht)	Zabrielsen	Mr. J. Leiter.
Nardfaver	Olsen	
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Putiala	Bamber	M. M. & Co.
Southrille	Hedquest	W. & A. G. & Co.
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay & Co.
Tairyabi	Kass A. M.	Joewanji & Co
Trader	Williams	D. N. & Co.
Vistala	Partle	W. & A. G & Co.
Vestmoor	Bowles	
Zoarastrian	Osborn	Co. & Son.

MARRIAGE OF TOM HAYWARD.

Tom Hayward, the famous Surrey professional, was married on January 20 to Miss Matilda Mitchell, of Putney, the daughter of Mr. Sydney Edward Mitchell. The ceremony took place at the Wandsworth Registrar's Office at 12.30, and when they drove off there were not more than half a dozen people present. The marriage was performed by special licence, and in the certificate the bridegroom was described as Thomas Walter Hayward (forty-two), bachelor, professional crickter, of 91, Regent-street, Cambridge. The bride's address was given as 26, High-street, Putney and she was described as a spinster aged thirty-eight years.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Consols 2½ %	76½—7-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25 18¼—½
Rentes 3 %	87¼ unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..20 45¼ unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot ..	..26 9-16plus1-16
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26⅜plus 1-16
Closing Tone of silver:-China Buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 5-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	.. 1.3 29-32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th ultimo.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	92—½
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	2 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	1 7-8—1-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 7-8unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans ..	.. 7-8unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans..	.. 1 ½ ..
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England	nill

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	25,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	15,000
Futures at New York March. .	12-23plus9
Futures at New York May. .. .	11-87plus4

Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced on Bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York	... 12-65unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..12 11-16 ,,
Tone of Spot Cotton ; Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March. ..	12 42plus1
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12-46plus5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85⅞—¼
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57½ plus⅛
Week's Receipts of Cotthn at U. S. Ports	255,000 ,,
,, Exports to Great Britain	93,000 ,,
,, ,, to France and Continent	9,000 ,,
,, ,, to Japan.. ..	15,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,074,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, at Interior ports..	857,000 ,,

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Silver to Bombay	——
Gold Bar to Bombay	120,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	430,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

Grey Shirtings 39"by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading. ..	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.9
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.0½
White Shirtings 32-33 by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	——
Cloth Gunnis's 36"G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool ..	5 29-32
Buyers or Sellers	sellers
Months	..March-April
Water Twist American 30's.. ..	10½
,, ,, ,, 40's	11½
Mule ,, ,, 40's	11
,, ,, ,, 50's	12½
,, ,, ,, 60's	14 5-8
,, ,, Egyptian 40's	16½
,, ,, ,, 50's	17
,, ,, ,, 60's	18

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G....	4 15-16 d.
F. G ,, ,, ...	5 1-16 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	5 3-16 d
Good Bhownuggur	5 9-16 d.
F. G. ,, ,, ...	5 11-16 d
Fine ,, ,, ...	5 13-16 d.
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	5 13-16 d.
Good Oomra M: G	5 5-8 d.
F, G. ,, ,, ...	5⅞ d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	5 7-8 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 5-8 d
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 7-8 d.
Good Broach	6 3-16 d
F, G. ,, ...	6 11-32 d.
Fine ,, ...	6½ d
Stock of Cotton in London ...	——
Good Khandeish	5½ d.
F. G. ,, ...	5 5-8 d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
Total Forwarded	82,000
Total Imports..	103,000
Total Stock	1,130,000
Stock of Cotton in London :—	5,170
Previous week	1,115,000
Coconada Fair Red ..	..5 3-32 cif London
,, Ginned ..	..5 1-8 ,, ,,
,, Western Good	...5 3-16 ,, ,,
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" firm more enquiry	
Tone "Cloths". Steady moderate Biz.	
Weft American 54's	11⅜
,, Egyptian 80's	17⅛
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅛
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9⅞
,, 32's B.	10⅛
,, 36's W.T.C.	10⅛
,, 36's B.	10⅛
,, 42's	11⅛
,, American 60's	51½
,, Egyptian 60's	16¾
,, ,, 80's	20¾

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
,, Sales of East Indian.. ..	50
,, Imports..	33,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand, Easier.	
,, ,, Futures Steady.	

Tone of Manchester Market:—Onsettled with little doing

Mid. Americans	6.96—09 d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.40—10 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.12-2
May	11.80—3
New York Official noon call March	12.13—1
May	11.82—1
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.37—4
May	12.38—3
Sales increased yesterday 2,000 bales.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
F. M.	6.59—6
M. A.	6.61—
A. M.	6.57—5
M. J.	6.57—6
J. J.	6.54—6
J. A.	6.50—4
A. S.	6.40—
S. O.	6.27—6
O. N.	6.19—3
N. D.	6.15—3

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Consols 2½ %	76¼—½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18—½
Rentes 3 %	87⅛ unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45½ unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	23 5-8 plus 1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	23 7-16 plus 1-16
Closing Tone of silver :- India buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	62⅝ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1.3 29-32 unchanged
Discount Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th ultimo.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	91½—½
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st...	1 15-16—1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st	1 13-16—1-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3months	2⅞ unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6months	3⅛ unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77d.
Interest day to day loans ..	7-8 unchgd.
Interest 7 day market loans ..	1½ unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England nild.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.	

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Feb. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	——
Day's Exports to Continent ..	11,000
Futures at New York March	12.19—4
Futures at New York May	11.84—7

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced partially on covering.

Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.65 unchgd.
Spot cotton at New Orleans	12 11-16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March	.. 12.30—3
,, ,, May	.. 12.42—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)..	9½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85½ unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57⅜ plus⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	——
,, ,, Imports..	22,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Quiet steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures.—Quiet.	
Mid. Americans	.. 6.90 plus 3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.40 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	
F. M. ..	6.59 unchgd.
M. A. ..	6.61 ,,
A. M. ..	6.57 ,,
M. J. ..	6.57 ,,
J. J ..	6.54 ,,
J. A. ..	6.50 ,,
A. S. ..	6.40 ,,
S. O. ..	6.27 ,,
O. N. ..	6.19 ,,

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against sovereigns shipped to this country from abroad the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £50,000 ddo from Australia on 23th February.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,830,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	430,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	257,000
American ,, ,, ...	4,433,000
Other ,, ,, ...	180,000
Total Sales	50,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	4,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	——
East Indian Stock	21,000
,, ,, Forwarded	700
,, ,, Actual Export.. ..	——
,, ,, Imports..	4,000
,, ,, Speculation	——
American Afloat	320,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	393,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Feb 6.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 491lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-March ; London sellers	37—½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F nominal quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS

Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nominal unchanged	53
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk value firm	48¼plus ¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March ; Dunkirk sellers quiet	48¼—¼
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March ; London value quiet	47—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hamburg sellers quiet	42¼
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull sellers quiet	£5.11—3s 6d.

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65—1
Copper Braziers unchanged	£80½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	4-11-3
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11- 5-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	5 -3-9

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal unchanged	9.9

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August ; quieter	12.9¾—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India March . nominal unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Feb.	9.3½—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6¼—½

Opened quiet closed steady.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March -July ; very quiet prices unchanged	13.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value unchanged dull	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C & F. Calcutta March value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March ; value unchanged	11.4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar ; value unchanged	12.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March ; value business at a standstill unchanged	12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March ; sellers firm unchanged	3.1½

February 7th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May.-June London done unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nominal unchanged	53
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk value firm	48—¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March ; Dunkirk sellers quiet	48½plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March ; London value firmer	47—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hamburg sellers quiet	42½plus ¼
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull value quiet	5.14.6plus 6d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August ; quieter unchanged	12.9¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India March ; nominal unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Feb. unchanged	9.3½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6—¼

Very quiet.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July quiet unchanged	13.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value dull unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta March ; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March ; value unchanged	11.4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March ; value unchanged	12.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March value nothing doing unchanged	12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March , sellers quiet but steady	3.1½plus ¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
117 bars silver	2,25,000	London	Yokohama.
121 ,, ,,	2,25,000	,,	Eastern.
300 ,, ,,	5,25,000	,,	Chartered.
2boxes,Sovs	60,000	Port Said	Supdt P&O.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues firm and rates are unchanged. There has been little business passing either way.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32 to ⅛
D. D. mail	1	4 1-8
T. T. forward, Mar. ..	1	4 1.16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 9-32
,, ,, forward, May.	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-8
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171¼
Marks ,, ,, ...		139½
60 dys Hongkong ...		139½
,, ,, Shanghai ...		189¼
,, ,, Japan		147¼

BULLION.

There was an advance of 1/16 in London both for ready and forward bar silver, the rates now being 26-9/16 and 26-3/8 respectively. The Local Market opened steadier and about 8 annas higher or the first Settlement, but 2 annas of the advance was lost during the day, and rates close as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	6	0
1st Settlement ..	77	1	0
2rd Settlement.....	76	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 5th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	61	72,144
B. B. & C. I. Railway	36	42,891

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened to-day slightly weak as a set back was reported in the Home Securities, but later on the tone improved owing to heavy purchases by a certain "bull" operator. At the opening business was done at Rs .95-13-6, but gradually the rate dropped to Rs. 95-12-6 and stood at that figure for sometime. Later on it improved to Rs. 95-14 and finally crosed at Rs. 95-13-6 for 27th February delivery. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds were placed at Rs. 116-8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented an easy tone to-day with slight fall in the prices of a few shares.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,140 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,465.

Standard dropped to Rs. 1,155. David stood stationary at Rs. 475. Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 95-14 and finally crosed at Rs. 95-13-6 for 27th February delivery. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

Bombay United changed hands at Rs. 495. Bombay Electric Tram Co. ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 222½ and Preference at Rs. 173½ and 174 X.D.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 76½ and Deferred to Rs. 129.

The Eastern Bank Shares were in demand at Rs. 80.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 1145 X.D.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference Shares changed hands at Rs. 156¼.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares dropped to Rs. 215.

Port Canning moved up to Rs. 877½

COTTON.

The American Markets closed irregular New York being 9 points higher for March and 4 points higher for May, while New Orleans was 1 point up for March and 5 up for May. The tone of private cables is more "bearish" than bullish, and as receipts at the U. S. Ports continue large there seems little chance of much advance at present, though caution is necessary in following a decline at the present low prices.

The Local Market continues irregular and there is little business doing except in Broach. Speculators are manipulating the Market for this description and rates fluctuate considerably. Good Broach opened at Rs .277 and advanced to Rs. 279. The rate then fell to Rs. 276 and rose again to Rs. 278½. At the close the Market continues irregular the quotation being Rs. 275-76. In other descriptions there is little doing. Up-country dealers are anxious sellers against holdings of ready cotton, for which the enquiry at present is poor. There are few buyers for forward delivery even at the low rates ruling. The rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed to-day. We give below the principal bazaar quotations.

Fine Broach .....Rs. 277-8 March.
Good Broach .....Rs. 275-6 March.
Fine Khamgaon Akola. Rs. 231-2 March.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...Rs. 201-2 March.
Fully Good Bengal...Rs. 194-5 March.
Fully Good Khandesh ...Rs. 203 March.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	22,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.		
F. M.	6.60 plus	1
M. A.	6.62 ,,	1
A. M.	6.58 ,,	1
M. J.	6.58 ,,	1
J. J.	6.55 ,,	1
J. A.	6.51 ,,	1
A. S.	6.41 ,,	1
S. O.	6.29 ,,	2
O. N.	6.21 ,,	2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	15	6	,,

Linseed :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	11	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	11	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steadier for New Crop Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	9	1	0	R. T

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet. Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	0	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutni 44	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p
Bold 47	0	0	
Small 46	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 7	14	0	B T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is dull. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 10	2	0	B. T.

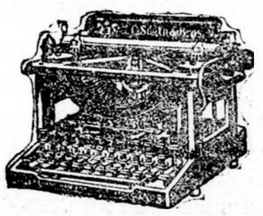
Castorseed :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 33	8	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :-

Cotton	15,103 Bales
Wheat	5,883 Cwts.
Linseed	2,902 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	73 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	6,449 ,,
Poppyseed.....	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts.....	6,668 ,,
Castorseed	4,740 ,,
Rice	1,589 ,,
Myrabollams	250 ,,
Cottonseed	32,458 ,,
Mowraseed	18 ,,
Gram	2,476 ,,
Jowar.....	1,218 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	194 ,,



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UMACHARAN BISVAS,
Secretary.

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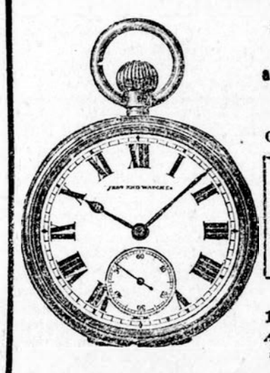
AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.



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HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

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Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., L. , London.

LAST SATURDAY'S RACING.

A FEW RAMBLING NOTES.

HANDICAPPING EXTRAORDINARY.

GOVERNOR'S STATE VISIT.

The Western India Turf Club are about to introduce an innovation at the Big Meeting this week. With the gracious consent of the Governor, His Excellency will be received in state by the Club on Saturday, the day on which the Grand Western Handicap comes up for discussion. Lord and Lady Willingdon with their party will enter through an opening at the two-furlong post, driving down the centre of the course in State, and will be received by the officials of the Club at the entrance to the paddock. It is to be hoped this very desirable function will henceforth be an established practice. It seemed passing strange that Poona should be accorded the privilege, year by year, and Bombay's claims to the distinction persistently ignored

The attendance last Saturday at Mahaluxmi was considerably in advance of the average "extra meeting" crowd, and it was on an occasion of this kind that the advantages attached to the admirable arrangements devised by Major Hughes this season for the comfort of the public could be appreciated to their fullest extent. A word of praise is also due, to Mr. Hodson, who presides over the internal economy of the Tote, for the orderly way the business is conducted. And the fact that not a single complaint has been lodged or a dissentient voice raised, speaks volumes for the excellence of the staff employed, and the soundness of the organization which controls it.

SECOND ENCLOSURE TOTE.

It might, however, be convenient to state here that a number of letters have been addressed to the "Chronicle" by brother sports in the second enclosure, complaining of the discomforts and hardships entailed by the congestion which exists at the ticket windows of the Totes. The correspondents state the pressure is so great, that not only is there an unseemly struggle in gaining access to the window in obtaining a ticket, but the process of extricating one's self from the dense crowd after the object has been achieved is attended with a certain amount of personal risk, especially to those not blessed with a physique capable of countering it. In addition to this, the situation so created has recently attracted the attentions of habitual and practised pick-pockets, who, taking advantage of the turmoil and excitement are doing a roaring business at their nefarious calling without the least fear of detection. To avoid all this, it is to be hoped, the Club will see its way to fix up an installation in the second enclosure similar to the "win" machine in the first.

A DISQUIETING RUMOUR.

Rather a disquieting rumour, with a pronounced flavour of veracity, was wafted through the enclosure on Saturday in bated whispers, to the effect, that a sensational enquiry by the R. C. T. C. is on the *tapis* with reference to the running of a pony, or ponies, in one of the races at the recent Lucknow meeting. It in said, that papers and explanations have been called for, and that we are on the eve of a sporting cause celebre of a startling nature.

It was mentioned in the "Chronicle" last week, that Mr. R. R. S. had purchased the English colt Lavaine for 2,500 guineas, and that he was due in Bombay in about a month's time. News has just been received that an accident of a serious nature occurred when Lavaine was being put on board which is likely to place him *hors de combat*, whether permanently or temporarily it is impossible to say at present. This is a mos unfortunate *contretemps*, as Levaine is probably the classiest performer bar Mr. Galstaun's Derby failure, that has been purchased for India, and Mr. R. R. S. is to be sympathised with.

KEMPION OR MAYFOWL.

In addition to the splendid handicapping which was quite the feature of Saturday's meeting, and the excellent racing which was a natural sequence, some most interesting points were disclosed, which are intimately associated with one or two of the chief events at the Big Meeting.

Kempion has hitherto been generally accepted as the probable winner of the City Plate. The running of the February Plate, however, afforded quite a plausible suggestion that Kempion may not run in the City Plate at all. Why should he? Mayfowl's performance in running third, close up to Dalmatia, makes it clear that the winner of the Viceroy's Cup is in fairly good galloping fettle, and with the City Plate's extra two furlongs to travel over, he will be quite capable of placing the £1,000 to his owner's credit without Kempion's assistance. Further, as the Grand Western Handicap is run on Saturday, it will surely be more diplomatic to reserve Kempion for this race with its Rs. 20,000 stake, the distance being a furlong less than the City Plate and more to Kempion's liking. The question of the handicap has has of course to be considered. Kempion however, appears to be so far ahead of any of his prospective competitors, it will be well nigh impossible to crush him out, without, so to speak, committing what would amount to a sporting murder. This line of reasoning may not turn out to be correct, but as it is fairly obvious from Saturday's running, that Mayfowl is quite as capable of winning the City Plate as Kempion, it is possible Mr. R. R. S. may elect to adopt the policy which has been suggested.

SMIRK.

There appears to be no limit to what Mr. Byramji Rustomjee is capable of in the education of horse-flesh into the mysteries of racing, and Smirk's sensational performance in making mince—meat of Dalmatia in the February Plate adds yet another indorsement to the long list of successes which already stand to the credit of this patient, pain-taking, accomplished trainer.

Smirk, as a two-year-old gave early promise of making a name for himself on the turf, but being constitutionally unfitted as a youngster for the amount of work which was rammed into him during the early stages of his preparation, his public performances indicated he was never likely to develop into even a profitable selling-plater. His Poona record bore out this pessimistic forecast most emphatically, for he was not able to hold his own in moderate company, and a matter of about four furlongs appeared to be the extreme limit of his galloping capabilities. The Calcutta Meeting revealed that he had come on a bit, and with a suitable weight might possibly be able to negotiate a six-furlong course. After his display on Saturday over a mile, it would be only fair to presume that there are greater possibilities in front of him. He is still very deficient in his action and as yet does not understand the first principles of what a collected gallop should be, and sprawls and rolls about with the disunited stride of a mere tyro at racing. Wayward and Wild was expected to run better, but in running where she did, the stable will be in possession of a tolerably safe line for Shining Way's City Plate venture on Wednesday. Mr. Galstaun's mare is certain to run well, and will probably have a tight "rough up" with Dalmatia for second honours.

FIVE-FURLONG RECORD.

The New Market Plate could hardly be called a "race;" when a four-stone bunker had to be provided to level up the merits of two competitors in a field of three (Tartania and Kempion being identical) no interest could be attached to the event in a sporting sense. The time put up, 59 secs established a nominal record, due to the advantages derivable from a perfectly kept *straight* course, aided by a strong following wind. The best that can be said about it is, that an Indian record was established for a "straight" five-furlong course. Impecunious' time could not have exceeded 59-1/5 secs, and as he is not capable of doing this on the ordinary course if turned loose in a race, no importance can be attached to the so-called record.

AN ARAB'S RECORD.

A much more important record was put up by Ace of Hearts, when he won the first division of the Wellesley Plate with 9st-10 lbs. on his back, confirming all the nice things that have been said about him in these columns with regard to the remarkable improvement his susceptible anatomy was capable of developing in the short space of fourteen days. Buttercup has not been seen out since his memorable disappointment also in the Hopeful Plate on January 17th. It is to be hoped nothing has gone wrong with this pony who promised so well at his initial outing.

THE HANDICAPPER.

Mr. Reynolds the official handicapper has certainly got a deadly grip of his work, and apart from the natural aptitude he undoubtedly possesses for this interesting and complex study of apportioning weights, the time and deep attention he must of necessity have to devote to the subject to arrive at such amazing results repeated day after day with almost automatic precision, must be enormous. The debt which the public owe this conscientious, capable Club's official is very great and cannot be too highly appreciated.

"REQUIESCAT IN PACE."

Poor old Tommy Tingey, after putting in a long strenuous term of well-night 68 years of good honest work at his calling as a jockey and trainer without a break of any kind, joined the "great majority" last Friday morning at Poona in his 74th year.

Tingey was a typical representative of the old racing school, and at the age of six was apprenticed to one of the great racing stables of the day. On the occasion of his first appearance before the public in the capacity of a jockey he was a mere child carrying the ludicrously light weight 4st-10lbs, and although he did not acquire any distinction in the old country as an apprentice rider, the many flattering testimonials he was the recipient of from his employers in those early days bear testimony to the favour he was held in wherever he served.

Tingey came out to India upwards of fifty years ago and was at one time associated with the powerful racing stud the late Lord William Beresford controlled. As Western India racing was more or less a dead letter in those days "Tommy's attentions were chiefly confined to the big racing centres of the period, and except for a passing visit to Poona occasionally, Calcutta and Banglore were his main attractions.

In the early nineties Tingey migrated to this side of India and settled down for good, working as a trainer under the Turf Club's license. His last serious engagement was about the year 1900, when he trained for Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Baldock with conspicuous ability and success.

For the past year or two thanks to the kind offices of the Western India Turf Club in allowing him a small pension he was able to live in peace and comfort until the last call came. His funeral was largely attended in Poona, the Turf Club sending a floral wreath as a last tribute of respect for the old man who had for so many years worked under its auspices.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Division II. 3-0 p.m.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

A handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913.

Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Faraj's DURBAN 7-12 Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. Ebraim Mana's ENGINE 9 Brown ... 2
Mr. Mahomed Mana's HONG-KONG 8-10 Mujeed 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHERALI 8-7 Duller 4

Also Ran:—Jingle, Native 8-13; Antonio, Abdoola 8-13; Vindication, Fahad 8-13; Baltic, Ruiz 8-10; Red Flag, Harrison 8-7; Puma, Hazza 8-7; Columbus, Sampson 8-7; Black Sea, Bowley 8-7; English Spot, Bullock 8-7; Battle, Hoyt 8-7; Bin Rashid, Pratt 8-4; Rejh-Allah, McGlone 8; Sayel, Zammil 7-13; Monitor, Purtoosingh 7-12.

The Race.—Durban was the first to break the line, with Bin Rashed close on his heels. After going a furlong Engine displaced the latter. At the home turn the leaders were running together and a good race down the straight ensued, Durban getting the best of it by a short head-3 lengths-neck.

Time:—1min. 24secs.

Total Investments:—Win. Rs. 8,060. Place Rs. 10,750.

Dividends Paid:—Win. Rs. 58-8. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 87-8.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Division I. 3-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913.

Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF HEARTS 9-10 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MAURICE 8-9 Duller 2
Mr. A. D. Jehangir's FALEH KHAN 7-13 Sampson 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's KAISER 8-7 Pratt ... 4

Also Ran:—Progress, Native 8-8; Thunder, Brown 8-3; Arrem, Zammil 8-3; Vulture, Hazza 8-1; Conspirator, Native 8; Lotus, Native 7-12; Good Star, Fahad 7-12; Ambassador, Ferguson 7-10; Jemadar, Native 7-10; Present, Abbas 7-9; Pepul McGlone 7-9; Crisis, Mujeed 7-9; Guldasta, Kaikosroo 7-7.

The Race:—From the start Guldasta and Kaiser were prominent, and after travelling about a furlong Progress ran up attended by Kaiser and Ambassador. At the bend the leaders were running together followed by Faleh Khan, Maurice and Kaiser. Progress, who was leading at the half-mile, was done with. Down the straight Ace of Hearts came along with a strong late run, and won by 1 length—2 lengths—head.

Time:—1min. 24secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 14,390. Place Rs. 16,420.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 27-8.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—4-0 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance—5 furlongs (Straight).

Mr. R. R. S's KEMPION 10-7 Brown ... 1
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS 6-6 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. A. W. Essa's SLY KISS 6-3 Harrison 3
Mr. R. R. S's. TARTANIA 7 Kaikhosroo 4

The Race:—This was run on the straight course, Sly Kiss and Kempion appearing to get the best of the start, Tartania being left. A furlong from home Impecunious ran up to the front and raced in company with Kempion. The latter came away towards the finish and won by 1 length, 1½ lengths—1 length.

Time:—59secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 10,810. Place Rs. 6,740.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 20. Place Rs. 17, Rs. 35-8.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Division II. 4-30.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200; A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Hassan Madar's MARS 8-12 Ruiz ... 1
Mr. Ebraim Mana's BEETHOVEN 7-11 Abdoola 2
Messrs. Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal's FLYING BIRD 9-3 McGlone ... 3
Major J. H. M. Davie's LITTLE KING 8-9 Brown 4

Also Ran:—Malayeb, Hill 9-3; President, Purtoosingh 9-2; Lucifer, Hoyt 9-1; Saood, Pratt 9-1; Jack London, Mujeed 8-10; Miss Nagashi, Kaikhosroo 8-7; Aflatoon, Native 7-13; Royalist 7-10.

The Race:—Beethoven, Flying Bird, Saood and Royalist were in the first division. At the two furlongs Royalist was done with and Mars and Little King improved. Down the straight Mars came with a well-timed run and won by ½ length—neck—neck.

Time:—1min. 23 2/5secs.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 11,990. Place Win Rs. 16,420.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 55 and Rs. 102-8.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—5-0 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Distance:—About 1¼ miles.

Mr. Esmail Gusseo's AJMER 8-4 Zammil 1
Mr. J. R. Raja's GUINEA MERCHANT 7-9 Mujeed 2
Mr. N. Syed Rashid's RASHID PASHA 7-3 Purtoosingh 3
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradass's BHATTY CHIEF 8-5 Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Mexico, Ruiz 9-13; Soomsam, Bowley 9-5; Harry Johnson, Brown 9-1; Noor-ul-Malik, Pratt 8-2; Good Gold, Duller 7-11; Last Chance, Kaikhosroo 7-11; Kokab, McGlone 7-11; Rashad, Harrison 7-9; Golden Ducat, Bullcok 7-8; Welcome, Sampson, 7-7; Seaman, Ferguson 7-7.

The Race:—Welcome led for a few strides, but was quickly displaced by Soomsam, Rashid Pasha and Ajmer, Harry Johnson lying fifth. At the five furlongs Noor-ul-Malik ran up fourth with Guinea Merchant close-up. Turning into the straight, Bhatty Chief joined the leading division and looked dangerous and Guinea Merchant was going well. A great race down the straight, Ajmer just winning by a head—head—3/4 length.

Time:—2min. 24secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 13,170. Place Rs. 14,350.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 219-8. Places Rs. 40-8, Rs. 104-8 and Rs. 20.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE. 5-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance—About 1 Mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s SMIRK, 7-11, Kaikhosroo 1
R. K. Sirdar Singh's and Mr. A. S. Oomer's DALMATIA, 9-4, Hill ... 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s MAYFOWL, 9-8, Brown 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's WAYWARD and WILD, Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Forfeit, Hoyt 7-8; North, Purtoosingh 6-0.

The Race:—Wayward and Wild led out, followed by Forfeit, Smirk, Dalmatia, North and Mayfowl in the order named. From the five furlongs Smirk gradually improved, and at the three furlong post had established a lead. At the bend Dalmatia was lying handy, and it looked as if Hill had only to call upon her to catch Smirk and win easily. Dalmatia gamely responded, but so did Smirk, and when it came to finishing from the distance Smirk ran away and won by 2 lengths—1¼—head.

Time:—1min. 42 2/5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 16,430. Place Rs. 10,810.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 149/8. Places Rs. 46/8, Rs. 16/8.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—(Division I.). 6-0 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Thakore Saheb of Limbdi's GREQUA, 8-6. Mujeed 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s REDWOOD, 8-0, Kaikhosroo 2
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 8-11, Ruiz 3
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH, 8-11, Zammil 4

Also Ran:—Small Diamond, Duller 8-11; Aden, Clarke 8-11; Aiwar, Purtoosingh 8-10; Mutar, Brown 8-8; Mulberry, Pratt 8-7; Hurbea, Sampson 8-5; Dhaidan, Hazza 8-4; Turkish General, Hoyt 8-3; Lot, McGlone 8-3; Safi, Bowley 8-0; American Spot, Ferguson 8-0.

The Race:—Dhaidan took up the running followed by Redwood and Mutar. At the bend Redwood and Grequa were together in front, with Mutar, going strong at their girths, and at this stage Mutar looked a winner all over, but was not in the picture at the finish. Grequa and Redwood raced down the straight, the former winning by a head—1½ lengths—head.

Time:—1min. 22secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 17,310. Place Rs. 18,540.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 379/8. Places Rs. 59/8, Rs. 23/8, Rs. 42/8.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE. 6-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Distance—About 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's FADO, 8-2, Brown 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's SWEDEN, 9-10, Ruiz 2
Messrs. Dakeel and Makanji's GREY GHOST II, 7-13, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 8-2, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Ream, Bowley 9; British King, Abbas 8-13; Solar Star, Hoyt 8-13; Burg, Clarke 8-12; Lord Roseberry, Pratt 8-8; Moonspot, Bullock 8-5; Castaway, Sampson 8-0; Dilkush, Zammil 7-12; Maidania, Kaikhosroo 7-8; Ben Hur, Ferguson 7-0.

The Race:—Dilkush and Maidania were first away, and at the half mile Lord Roseberry was running second with Fado close up. At the bend Sweden joined the leaders, and down the straight a great race ensued between Sweden, Fado and Mat-hat-Baig, Fado winning by a head—head—head. Grey Ghost II put in a strong late run on the outside, but swerving badly opposite the stand was placed third.

Time:—1 min. 38 1/9 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 18,020. Place Rs. 15,310.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 55-8, Rs. 28.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

(First Day—Wednesday—11th February.)

The following have been struck out of the Vellard Plate:—MaCann, Mill and Solution.

BOMBAY BIG MEETING FORM.

Owing to the fact that some cannot spare the time to study form or are not keen enough to do so, there are a number who go to the races for a gentle flutter depending upon the "tips" they may receive. The general complaint is that one gets too many of these, and is left with the difficulty of discriminating between good and bad information. What is required is a guide, which not only advises the punter where he should invest, but gives reasons for selections made, coupled with any private reports as to track work, such assistance from one who has made a close study both of local and Calcutta form must be valuable.

"Argus's Form Card" will be issued during the Big meeting at a moderate price of Rs. 2, and those who require it can obtain the same on application at "The Bombay Chronicle" press on race mornings.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Racing was quite interesting, most of the favourites coming home. The attendance showed a falling off. The weather was warm.

Details:—

AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP.

Mr. Ever's PICCALILLI, 10st. 9lbs., Owner 1
Captain Robertson's BETTY BIRR, 12st. 3lbs., Owner 2
Dr. Taylor's ACONA LAD, 10st. 7lbs., McNeilage 3

Also ran:—Mighty Atom, 10st. 13lbs.; Frank 11st. 11lbs.; Sincerity, 10st. 13lbs.; Folster, 10st. 2lbs.

Betting:—Evens Piccalilli, 9 to 2 Betty Birr, 6 to 1 and more the rest.

Totalisator:—Rs. 21 win; places Rs. 11, Rs. 12, and Rs. 13.

THE CONE PLATE.

Mr. Westmann's GO ON, 10st., Treneweth 1*
Major Holden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 9st. 6lbs., Mr. Evers 2*
Mr. Alec's VILLAGE GIRL, 8st. 10lbs., Ames 3
Zemindar of Naserganj's FORTUNATE, 8st. 7lbs., Hardy 4

*Dead Heat.

Also ran:—Masonic 9st. 10lbs., Billy 9st. 3lbs., Narab 8st. 11lbs., May-Kenley, 8st. 10lbs., Designful 7st. 4lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Go On; 4 to 1 Village Girl; longer odds the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 145; places Rs. 30, 14 and 17.

THE OUTRAM PLATE.

Mr. Lander's SIDEWALK, 8st. 6lbs., Andrews 1
Mr. Captain's KATHARES, 8st. 2lbs., Southall 2
May Winter's CONVENT GIRL, 7st. Thakur 3

Also ran:—Sita, 9st. 12lbs.; Saltikoff, 9st.; Mary Jane, 8st. 9lbs.; Master Advance, 8st. 4lbs.; Metal Maid, 8st.; Upguards, 7st. 12lbs.; Forget-me-not, 7st. 12lbs.; Maxima, 7st. 5lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 Sidewalk, 3 to 1 Saltikoff, 6 to 1 Sita, Upguards and Kathares; longer prices the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 30 places, Rs. 15, 42 and 83.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.

Mr. Heather's HOPSPODAR, 9st., Hardy 1
Mr. Norton's SPOOK, 7st., Melson 2
Mr. Ainsworth's UTE, 10st. 4lbs., Smyth 3

Also ran:—Jemina 10st. 9lbs., Hitormiss 9st. 12lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Hopspodar, 6 to 4 Ute, 4 to 1 the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 19; places Rs. 15 and 21.

THE NEW COURSE.

Mr. Ever's MIDSAND, 8st. 4lbs., Owner 1
Mr. Heather's CHASTELLEUX, 10st., Hardy 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's BUSHY DAME, 9st. 11lbs., W. Southall 3

Also ran:—Master Miller 9st.; Affluence 7st. 11lbs.; Little Scott 7st 8lbs.; Decidedly 7st. 11lb.; Durband 6st. 12lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 Midsand, 4 to 1 Chastelleux, 6 to 1 Little Scot, longer prices the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 20; places Rs. 12, 20 and 20.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.

Captain Robertson's SHELL, 9st. 5lbs., Ames 1
Mr. Galstaun's SCOTCH PLAID, 9st. 6lbs., Treneweth 2
Mr. Dass's THE WITCH, 9st. 3lbs., Andrews 3

Also ran:—Proprietor 9-12; Jon Doil 9-1, Wishawk 8-5; Chow Chow 7-5.

Betting:—6 to 4 Scotch Plaid, 3 to 1 Jon Doil, 5 to 1 the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 70; places Rs. 18.

For other Sporting News see page 7.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

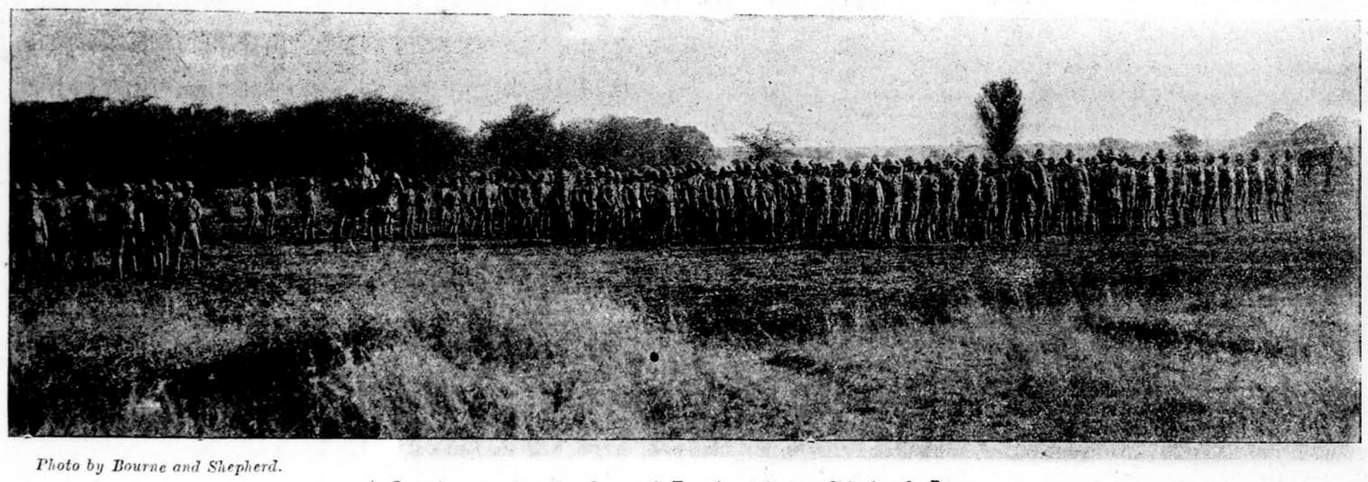

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

A Snapshot showing the Camp of Exercise taken at Chinchwad, Poona.

Why?

—Overheat the body and burden the digestion with wines and 'cups' when Horlick's is equally palatable and far more beneficial.

—You will like this clean, satisfying drink because it is 'quite different' from all others, gives no trouble to make, and is wonderfully re-vivifying.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

Horlick's Malted Milk

POTATOES HAVE EYES.

Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

the never-failing cure for Malaria and other fevers!

"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here and is fast making a name" write Edward St. Rose and Co, from Mombasa. Of course we do not want you to believe in magic, but

NONE SO BLIND

as those who would not see.

Even Prejudice will give place to Preference where Squibb is concerned.

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, but : QUIBB'S I have found handy and effective in all kinds of fever."—REV. M G. GOLDSMITH, Hyderabad, Dec.

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"The Popular Chemists of India"
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Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
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Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
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COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
DRY CLEANING
DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
Mansions St., Fort.
Branch:—KALBA DEVI.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

"SEED CAPSULES OF THOUGHT."

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE.

THE TYRANNY OF WORDS.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, on Saturday evening in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, before a large gathering of students, Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman delivered a lecture on "Seed Capsules of Thought." Dr. D. Mackichan, Principal of Wilson College, presided, and in a few words introduced the lecturer, who briefly stated that he had thought it wiser to write out his lecture, and would ask Mr. Mirza Mahomed to read it:—

The speaker, after dealing with memory from the point of view of the ordinary man, which he called "memory proper," and memory translated into action or conduct, dealt with the scientific fable which accorded to each cell of the brain the custody of a fact, an episode, a name, or a date, etc. He then dealt with the relation of thought and action and showed that "the memory is as it were the passenger, the Ego freight of the body, which was invariably a material instrument of action, and the passenger has no use aboard it but for its special utility in its own sphere." Two-thirds of the civilised world, he said, appear to be on the look-out for "dull narcotics numbing pain" or producing sleep.

AGE OF BLESSED WORDS.

There were mental as well as physical drug habits. There were innumerable hypnotic words, phrases, shibboleths in constant use. As concrete narcotics temporarily deaden, and finally paralyze the nervous system, so the too ready addiction to these mental anaesthetics, these drowsy formulae exerts very much the same influence upon the mind. Words and phrases have a curious knack of polarizing themselves. Ordinary and commonplace to begin with, they rapidly accumulate a special magnetism, and a sacrosanct character which places them above criticism. They have passed so long from lip to lip, from brain to brain, circulating unchallenged in intellectual or moral circles, that no one ever thinks of pausing to examine their real value. Probably no public speech has been made in any civilized country during the last half century from which illustrations of what he meant might not be culled. And the crowds who listen, the vaster crowds who afterwards read, let themselves be stupefied by the pleasant familiar sounds, so that anything like a genuinely critical analysis of fundamentals has long been so unpopular, that it is probably now virtually impossible. The rare protestant stands alone, as a pelican crying in the wilderness and makes no converts, because he gets no hearers. In all assemblies, market places, and gatherings of his fellow men, he feels himself immediately irresistibly immersed in the viscous overflow of blessed words and sonorous phrases, till goaded to madness, if gifted with an intellect powerful and poetic enough he rushes to the other extreme, and like Nietzsche, stands against the world frantically trying and trying of course in vain to stem the torrent of massed and rushing tendencies. No one, however, intrepid, however strong can by dashing in alone, dam a mighty river. He must yield and be swept along in its course or hurled out of its course, shattered and broken. So was it with Nietzsche. Still it is one thing to attempt single-handed setting back the clock of the centuries obliterating two thousand years of the slow shaping and moulding of human character, and quite another to refuse a sheep-like and hypnotized assent to mere catch words, propagandist cries and accredited labels.

ESSENTIAL BALM OF "PROGRESS."

Does a single day pass without some leading journal or another insisting in its weighty leaders upon the need and the preciousness and the virtue and essential balm of *Progress*, he asked. Truly a blessed word. But since of those who habitually use it, probably no two are in agreement upon, if any one has any definite idea of the direction in which all are to progress, it may politely be doubted whether the insistent vociferation of the word, can be usefully applied to any given movement. And those behind cried forward, while those in front cried back,.....both parties for progress but in diametrically opposite directions, and so a deadlock.

Another highly popularized and narcotic word is *'Crisis'*. It is stimulating and exciting to a crowd to be told by some frothy stump orator, that affairs have reached a crisis, that their country is passing through a crisis, that they are on the brink of a crisis; and they are additionally pleased and flattered if it be suggested as it usually was, that they are the men best qualified to deal with the "crisis" to extricate the affairs, to pilot the country safely from or through it. But the blessed word "crisis" while it narcotizes and stupefies the critical faculty, so that no one ever pauses to consider whether it is being rightly applied, invariably makes its appeal to and stimulates the mere emotions of the mob. It is delightful to be thrilled and as no one has a very clear idea of what a crisis in general is, or what the particular crisis may be, their sensations may be very like those of the somewhat prosaic traveller in the railway carriage to whom an enthusiastic travelling orator announced "Sir, the crisis is upon us." He was so overwhelmed that he in turn, to use his own words, replied "Where, where? says I wildly, groping under the seat." One could so easily and so surely send a pleasurable *frissonement* of excitement and expectation through an audience by the dramatic assertion that they, or something or somebody is or are passing through a "crisis." It is a favourite artifice of the practised tub thumber, who is a master in the art of blessed words. His hearers disperse, with a goose-fleshy sensation that something rather dreadful, dangerous, as yet impalpable but likely at any moment to take concrete form and spring round the next corner, is lurking somewhere horridly to envisage and annihilate them. The analogy of which such extensive use is made in loose and cheap rhodomontade, is probably drawn from medical practice. Certain diseases reach a crisis, at which point the patient dies or recovers. If he passes safely through the crisis, he becomes much as he was before the diseases, or may be said to regain his former health. And so in the case of a State a crisis may occur; the State may die, or pass through it safely and re-assume its former condition. But short of a war of extinction, a State can hardly be menaced with a true crisis. Small internal re-adjustments, which do not threaten the life of the body politic, hardly deserve this sinister label. Yet it is chiefly to such that, it is commonly attached, with the usual result of throwing the question needing to be answered, out of all proportion and perspective, and deadening those critical and intellectual processes which ought to be most keenly alive and rigorously applied to the desired solution. Having regard to the social and gregarious nature of civilized man it is undesirable that too many should think altogether independently for themselves; a vast majority must always be ready, in the main, to accept cut and dried opinions. All old systems of education aimed more or less at putting restive and revolutionary young pupils in blinkers, and keeping them there, till at any rate, longer and wider experience of life in its maturity and at first hand, might qualify them, if still so minded, to fling aside the blinkers and kick over the traces. But it is very desirable that the teachers, the guides, the leaders, should have thrown off the paralyzing influences of over-polarized verbal narcotics. Too few of them are able to do so, in too many the fatal mental drug habit has become inveterate, they mouth and mouth the blessed words, and their subtle poison infects all their reasoning.

"SEDUCTIVE INSIDIOUS SHIBBOLETHS."

Let all young men beginning to think seriously and honestly beware, and when they come in contact with these seductive insidious shibboleths, and realize the first symptoms of their operation, a gushy invertebrate languorous emotion or a sudden irrational kindling of a pseudo-generous ardour for they don't quite know what, remember the baneful effects of the drug habit on the body, and guard their minds jealously and warily against the corrupting and enervating invasion of sonorous phrases. The music of the words, is part and not the least part of the spell for like music and all Art, that belongs to aesthetic and is in the domain of the intuition. So that if as an artist only, you become fond of working in words, making beautiful pictures, particularly, as intended to serve useful purposes in the moral sphere, there's little harm likely to be done. It is only when the adornments of verbal artistry and the transports of genuine moral aspiration, are handed over as blessed words and high sounding but now empty shibboleths for coarse use, in debate over questions, presently rather economic than truly moral, that the danger from which he would protect them became imminent. He urged them to keep out of their heads the delusion that any young man or body of young men can purposefully and consciously educate themselves or himself to be the saviour or saviours of their country or to be the particular young gentlemen to pull the country through a crisis. He hoped every young man listening to him was a true patriot; every young man should always feel within him that spirit of patriotism which in the hour of need would prompt him readily to give up everything, if necessary life itself, for his country's sake. But just because of its universality, it had always seemed to him absurd, almost impertinent to think it necessary to impress upon any body of young men in any country in the world the need of cultivating it. What he meant was that when a country was in real need of being "saved" if she deserved to be saved there would be plenty of her children to do her service; surveying history they would find that in every real "Crisis" when the hour struck the man was there. And they would very seldom if ever find that the man had been thinking from his student days of that crucial hour, had even foreseen it, much less haughtily marked himself out from the nursery as the destined hero. Millions of men as great and serviceable as George Washington, Shivaji, Napoleon, must have lived and died unknown, because no occasion came, because they were not needed in the role of patriot deliverer; and yet who shall say that their lives were not every whit as well spent as good in the eyes of the giver of all life, although they now sleep unhonoured and unsung? He would have all young men leave such high matters altogether on the knees of the gods, contenting themselves with making the best of their own lives in the relatively small circles in which they move. They might all cherish the loftiest ambitions, if it amuses them to do so, in imagination see themselves on the thrones of kings, swaying the destinies of Empires. And he expected that in their ardent youth it had occurred to most of them, how very much better they could do the kingly business, than the Lord's Anointed.

"A NEBULOUS NOTION."

Continuing the lecturer said that earnestness was one of the dominant notes of the day. Is the round world about you very earnest. He asked? Not at all. Nature is full of humours, rude jests, earthquakes, storms, avalanches, alternating with smiling almost purring moods of quiet happiness, and again riotous exhilaration, as when a fresh wind is blowing over a laughing sea, and kissing every dimpling wave. People who are always in earnest usually have little imagination and no humour. Earnestness without humour is like lamb without mint sauce and young men really have no business to be earnest; they should be too full of the joy of life for life's sake and the desire to live out every hour of it in its fullest intensity. If all the world were filled with earnest folk and earnest folk only, we should indeed be a drab and scentless flower on the top stalk of evolution. It is a dreadful thing to have a serious purpose too young, to fondly devote ourself while still in the class rooms, to some high-sounding mission. He meant any serious purpose outside the most serious and at that time important of all, the development of their own faculties to the utmost pitch of receptivity and powers of assimilating all the healthy and normal life with which they come in contact, and also of giving out again enriched by their own personalities all the best of life you have taken in. What are they to say of those good attenuated souls, who profess to have devoted themselves to the cause of humanity? Frequently indeed while under the influence of this high sounding but rather nebulous notion they may be very nice and kind to humanity but extremely disagreeable devastating fellows in the family circle.

ALTRUISM AND LOVE.

It is very likely true he said that a society or race is ascending as long as its morality corresponds with the legitimate gratification of all healthy normal natural instincts. It seemed much more likely to be true at any rate than the opposite extreme towards which modernity is drifting. Is it to be expected that a society in which all natural healthy exuberances are suppressed under the rule of an exaggerated asceticism will be sweet and vigorous? Life needs to be affirmed not denied, and the ascetic idea with its teachings of renunciation and a pallid selflessness was the negation of all natural life. Altruism, in concept was an absurdity. If everyone were equally altruistic the word would have no meaning and life, as they knew it, would have no meaning either. But every reality, if recognizable at all, must be recognized in universals, and a universal altruism is a contradiction in terms. The notion of altruism is only intelligible because the vast majority of men are not altruistic, and those who are, are only partially so. A noble band of brothers, say a thousand strong, may go forth to serve, and sacrifice themselves for humanity; every one applauds, particularly the sublime notion of complete and final sacrifice. But suppose, instead of gratefully accepting this service and sacrifice, in return for which these noble ones are to attain the martyr's glorious crown, humanity insists in its turn in serving and sacrificing itself for them? And he would like to remark that while a great many of them were very fond of talking about loving humanity, although that sentiment is prominent in a great many slightly overwrought societies where the freest play is given to all amiable emotion, it is a phrase without a meaning. Love was a very easy thing to profess but a thing not so easy to feel. One could promise conduct but one really could not promise sentiments. Thus one could promise to love a woman from the age of say, 20, to the end of his natural life and if he were a man of his word all that meant was that he will promise to act towards her, as though he loved her. But one might as well promise not to have a tooth-ache in the next twenty years (provided you have any teeth of course) as that he will not cease to love her during an equal period. But, if it is so difficult to command love, even in the closest and most intimate personal relations, it is merely absurd to talk of loving millions and millions of human beings whom they had never seen and never will see. If they meant that they are in love with the abstract notion of humanity, all that he could say was that having tried as an honest man very hard to make out for himself what this means, he had been forced to the conclusion that it means nothing. Nor if love is to retain its peculiar value, does it appear to me very desirable that it should be found capable of such an extended and extremely miscellaneous application. And here again just as in the case of altruism if everybody loved everybody else in the world and kept on doing so without any shades of distinction, the beautiful word "love," one of the most beautiful ever used, would cease to have a meaning. The plain truth was, no one ever has loved humanity and no one ever will; and the "great cause of humanity" though it is sometimes a convenient and compendious expression for a group of commendable purposes, is just nonsense for the reason that human life was so ordered that radically like all else in the organic world man depends for his very existence upon conflict.

DUTY AND PLEASURE.

They had probably been taught, as he knew he was, and grew up in the belief that there is a great gulf fixed between Duty and Pleasure, that an act done upon a motive of duty is qualitatively different from an act done upon a motive of pleasure. Really there is not the slightest difference much less a great gulf fixed between them. They all talk glibly of acts done under compulsion, as though they were qualitatively distinct from acts done, how? No such distinction exists. The phrase has no more meaning than another which passes current everywhere and is rarely if ever criticized. He supposed if anyone in the room were suddenly asked what was the difference between laws passed and enforced by the legislature, and laws imposed by himself upon himself he would at once say that he is compelled to obey the former but not the latter. Here again they had the word "compelled" with its underlying fallacy. You are no more compelled to obey the one than the other. The only difference is that by refusing to obey the one they might incur unpleasant consequences, which they would not incur by refusing to obey the other. There was no such thing as will inactive, nor any such thing as act unwilled. Acts of course must always be good or bad or what may loosely be called indifferent, and it made no difference with what motive or intention an act was done, it remains still a good or a bad act. The important point was just this, that pretty well all those acts which we ascribe to Duty, are good acts and the man therefore who finds his pleasure in doing them is a good man, *pro tanto* at any rate a better man than he who finds his pleasure in doing indifferent acts.

PLEA FOR ARISTOCRACY.

They all placidly resigned themselves to the growing power of Democracy, but, he asked, "does any one pause to reflect what a perfected Democracy would be?" Just as a single man may impose laws on himself, which are very good laws as long as he chooses to obey them, but no longer, so now they were invited to witness the spectacle of a people imposing laws on itself. This means one of two things, that no one ever need obey the laws, or that the laws will be enforced by majorities. That is to say 100 persons will bludgeon 99 persons into obeying them. It was quite possible that the 99 may comprise all the wealth, talent, intellect, ability of the total 199 but still they must obey for this is Democracy. Could they imagine any worse, more intolerable tyranny in the world? Happily it always breaks down long before it reaches perfection, and begins to breed all sorts of inferior bureaucracies, or plutocracies or other "cracies." But the only "crasy" that is etymologically and practically sound is Aristocracy, Rule by the best. The young gentlemen, of India, historically and constitutionally the most aristocratic country in the world, would do well to think out seriously each for himself the full context of thsoe words now gliby bandied from lip to lip, Democracy and Socialism.

INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

He asked them to think yet more seriously of the full and true content of life. It was quite likely that if they did, before utilizing, dedicating, devoting it to this cause or that, they may reach the conclusion that it was not a thing to be contained in any definite thought or formula, and the less on the whole it is consciously thought about, as a thing to be applied, or a capital to be spent the better. Life is much too protean to be confined, packed up, nearly tied and labelled in this rather priggish and highly sophisticated way. He was not much in love himself with the pathetic youthful impulses to sacrifice, or devotion. Youth ought to be devoted to nothing but life, slowly filling out into broad, sane, strong maturity. Too early dedication of life to some "cause" or "purpose" usually implied premature sophistication, over-tense emotionalism and a general lop-sideness and want of healthy poise. Life was much too ample and free, had such a riotous overplus of play round and beyond any definite "cause" in the ordinary sense of the term, to warrant attempts thus procrusteanly to restrict it. The great cause of Negro emancipation, anti-slavery with which England was athrob and America worked to such a white heat of zeal, all through the middle of the 19th Century, produced mighty results. Millions of lives were sacrified, hundreds of millions of money spent, and a very ancient and respectable institution was overthrown. It may be doubted whether the Negros of America are really much better off as free men than the majority of them used to be as slaves; it cannot seriously be doubted but that the great white peoples who wrought so strenuously and fiercely to set the negro free have suffered to grow up in their midst, in every one of their great cities and centres of industry, forms of slavery worse socially and morally, harder to bear, harder to eradicate because masked under the smug conventions, the high sounding shibboleths, and the bourgeois hypocrisy of republican plutocracy.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD A CHIMERA RISK.

He must own at the risk of some unpopularity to an ever-growing admiration for the wonderful system of caste finely conceived and admirably adapted to social needs by their sagacious and most rightly venerated ancestors. Proof, if any were needed, of its essential soundness, is best given by its long duration and the general social stability which it ensured. Not the least popular of current "causes" is the abolition of caste, and a Philosopher may be permitted a large note of interrogation. A vast amount of generous, high enthusiasm, is being focussed upon the demolition of this stately old edifice. When these amiable and high-minded zealots have accomplished their work, when the venerable and imposing fabric of Indian society lies about them in ruins, he supposed they were much too earnest to be able to spare a moment for nursery rhymes, or possibly they might pause upon the sad fate of Humpty Dumpty. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, all fine words, fine sentiments; but perhaps more crimes and atrocities, more inhumanities and brutalities have been done in these names, than could fairly be charged to any single despot or tyrant. For the simple truth is that men are not free and never can be free, as long as they group themselves in societies, that men never were, never are and never will be equal, and that universal brotherhood is a chimera, a mere emotional mirage.

THE CHAIRMAN'S CRITICISMS.

Dr. Mackichan, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was enthusiastically accorded, described the lecture as an intellectual treat. Words were of great importance to a gathering of students such as they had there that evening, he said, for they received their education through a foreign language, and words were tyrants. In some respects the lecture was in itself an illustration of the tyranny of words. He then dwelt on the word "Earnest" which the lecturer had used, and said that the word conveyed a definite meaning, and he asked the audience not be misled by the lecturer's remarks. The word "Slavery" was another the lecturer had used and while it might be true that in doing away with slavery greatly distressing conditions had arisen industrially, he was glad that slavery was abolished, that people could not be bought and sold.

He evidently had been taught differently to the lecturer in the matter of "duty" and "pleasure." He had come from a home of puritanism, and there had been taught that the greatest pleasure came from doing one's duty, even if duty involved what the world called "self-sacrifice."

His criticism of the lecturer's remarks on caste was received with cheers. He believed that the first step towards true Indian Nationalism was to do away with caste, and quoted the opinion of a gentleman with whom he had travelled that day, who belonged to the highest caste in Bengal,—in support of his belief and as expressing the opinion of one within the system. He also quoted a Japanese gentleman, who said that Japan might date its progress from the day on which the Emperor's edict abolished caste in that country.

THE VICEROY AT JODHPUR.

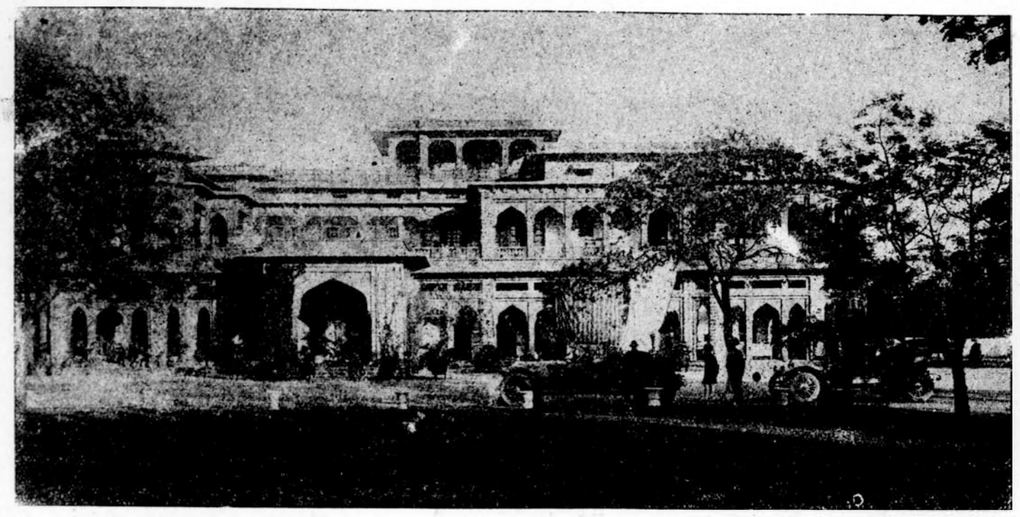

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

A VIEW OF THE RESIDENCY WHERE HIS EXCELLENCY HAS BEEN STAYING.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS.

Monday 9th, Their Excellencies return to Bombay.

Wednesday 11th, His Excellency attends at the Masonic Hall at 7 p. m. and dines with the Masons.

Thursday 12th, Their Excellencies attend the Garden Party of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the Victoria Gardens.

Friday 13th, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attends the Annual Prize Giving of the Indo-British Institution at 4-45 p.m.

Saturday 14th, Their Excellencies drive in State to the Races.

INDIAN SANITARY INSTITUTE.

CINEMA SHOW IN AID OF BUILDING FUND.

Four benefit performances were given by Mr. Devram Keshavji, proprietor of the Durbar Cinematograph, in aid of the Indian Sanitary Institute building fund. Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and Dr. J. A. Turner were present at one of the performances and it is expected that over Rs. 700 will be paid to the fund.

A very interesting programme of films was shown and it included a sanitary film taken by Messrs. Bourne and Sheppard, and showing the daily work done by the Health department in the city. Every item shown in this film, which consisted of the sweeper's work, the plague work including removal of patients to the Mahratta hospital and destruction of rats, inoculation, etc., were greatly appreciated by the audience. A swadeshi film, Mohini Bhashmasur was also shown. This film too was very highly appreciated and unlike other films, it was very steady and did not flicker in the least. Great interest was evinced in this production, especially by the Europeans, and Mr. Clayton sat to see it till the end.

During the interval Dr. Turner thanked Mr. Devram for his generous act. On behalf of the friends and admirers of Mr. Phalke, the gentleman, who produced the swadeshi film, Dr. Turner presented a gold watch to him and said that Mr. Phalke deserved all the encouragement by his countrymen. He also thanked the Commissioner Mr. Clayton for being present on the occasion and thus giving one more proof of his great interest in the welfare of the city.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

CLOSE OF THE CAMPING SEASON.

ANNUAL INSPECTION BY GENERAL BARRETT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The annual camp of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles came to a close on Saturday, when the battalion paraded nearly 600 strong for inspection by General Sir Arthur Barrett.

Parade was at 4-30 p.m., and at 5 o'clock the battalion received General Barrett on the flats with a general salute. Accompanying the inspecting officer was General Gorringe, and staff. Immediately after the inspection the companies moved off to take up their positions on the out-post line Sahar Hill kennels, to await an attack by the 95th Russell's Infantry from the direction of the Native Infantry barracks. On Sahar Hill itself was "G" company, with the cyclists posted at Sahar Church. The rest of the line was held by "F" and "D," companies and a combined company from "C" and "A". About half a mile in rear of the centre of the line was the local reserve consisting of the cadet companies under Major Busch.

The dispositions were rapidly made, and none too soon, for "F" company were presently aware of an enemy to their front. A brisk exchange of shots developed into quite a sharp fire engagement, and while "F" company were thus occupied a rapid attack was launched at the very strong position held by "D" Company. Here the enemy rather ran their heads into a hornet's nest, for "D" Company were some 70 strong with a fine position. The enemy, however, pressed on with supreme indifference to the fire directed at him, and, as ammunition was running low, things began to look black. At this moment, though succor was brought by the cadets from the local reserve who hurried up to the firing line, and with their aid such a hot fire was opened on the enemy that he had to retreat when within fifty yards of the position, "F" company rolled its aggressors back, and a force of "D" company and cadets mixed rushed him down the slope till he sullenly retired to the tactus bushes from whence he had emerged. Nothing could have approached under the hail of imaginary bullets indicated by the roar of musketry, and the enemy was very properly sent back. The "cease fire" was sounded, and the victors of the Battle of the Flats marched back to camp, where they were adressed by General Barrett who congratulated them on their work, and who presented volunteer decorations to two.

members.

In the evening an excellent concert, arranged by Capt. Potts and an able staff, was attended by Genl. Barrett and his staff. The programme was long and of a very high order.

BOXING.

On Friday night the finals of the Boxing tournament were fought off. Results were as under:—

LIGHT WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

L.-Cpl. Ternel beat Vol. Ferguson. An easy win.

Vol. Mayers beat L.-Cpl. Oliver in the second round.

FINAL.

Ternel beat Meyers. Ternel led throughout the first 2 rounds, when h ewas suddenly floored by his opponent who, unfortunately, struck him before he had risen, and was disqualified.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Cadet Jubes beat Cadet Hudson after a very close contest.

Cadet Newman beat Cadet Sinclair after an extra round.

FINAL.

Jubes beat Newman after a very good fight in which both lads kept up a rattling good pace.

BANTAM WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINAL.

Cadet Whitaker beat Cadet Taylor, after a very clase fight in which Whitaker showed the more aggressive tactics.

Cadet Hassett w. o. Cadet Sykes. Hassett boxed a bye with Cadet Easdon.

FINAL.

Hassett beat Whitaker. Hassett was the bigger and the stronger boxer, but Whitaker stuck to him all the time, and made him work hard for a win.

SPECIAL CONTEST—FOUR ROUNDS.

L.-Cpl. Windsor (B. V. R.) beat L.-Cpl. Murfitt (Sherwood Foresters). This was a very close thing. Murfitt appeared to be having the best of things till the end of the second round when a strong punch on the jaw dazed him. Windsor ensued matters in the third round, but Murfitt was fresh again by the fourth, and seemed to have had the better of it. Windsor received the verdict, though the margin of points must have been small.

IN AID OF THE

SOUTH AFRICAN INDAN FUND

AN INDIAN PATRIOT

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF

Mr. M. K. GHANDI,

LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re 1-14

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fancy Dress Ball.
Royal Public Services Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
His Excellency the Governor's return from his Sind Tour.

TUESDAY, February 10.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Hunt Sahar Village.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre 9-30.

THURSDAY, February 12

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
H. M.'s Customs Ball, Annual Ball Town Hall, 9-30.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Classical Association Meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the R. Asiatic Society. Paper by Prof. R. S. Conway on "The place of Dido in history."

FRIDAY, February 13.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay Corporation Standing Committee 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
"La Scala," the Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.
Bombay, 7th February, 1914.

51 Practice. Sunday 8th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will carry out instructional Practice from Colaba North Battery. Each Company will fire a Series of 12 rounds.
Parade at Colaba North Battery at 10 a.m. sharp.
Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

55 Resignation. The undermentioned having resigned is Struck Off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date.
No. 1190 a/Br. A. G. Green No. 1 Company.

56 Parade. The Corps will Parade for Gun Drill daily, whilst in Camp as follow.
From 7 a.m. to 8-15 a. m.
From 5-30 p.m. to 6-45 p.m.
(Sd. R. C. D. Graham, Captain R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Professor Louis Peltier will deliver a lecture on "The Age of Cinema" at the Salle Francaise on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p. m.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m., when a paper by Professor R. S. Conway, Litt. D., on "The Place of Dido in History" will be read. Non-members will be welcome.

FIRE AT TANK BUNDER.

A coal stack containing over 3,000 tons of coal and lying at Tank Bunder, Mazagaon, caught fire early on Saturday morning and caused about Rs. 25,000 damages before the flames were extinguished by the Byculla and Mandvi fire engines.

MILL STRIKE AT MAHIM.

About eighty operatives of the Sorab Mills situated at Mahim, the property of Messrs. Sorabji Hormusji and Co., struck work demanding an all-round increase of Rs. 2. This the authorities refused to grant. Work in the other departments, however, is going on as usual.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ADDRESSES

Mr. K. Nataranjan, B. A., Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" will give two lectures on "Some Features of Census Statistics" in the series of the University Extension Addresses organised by the Social Service League. The first lecture will be delivered this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, when Dr. Stanley Reed, L. L. D., Editor of the "Times of India" will preside. All are cordially invited.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks from small-pox and three attacks and four deaths from plague were reported in Bombay city, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Saturday. There was no case of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 84, as compared with 94 of the corresponding period of last year and 88 of the year before. Out of a total of 2,013 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Friday last, 58 were found to be plague infected. Mandvi alone accounting for no less than 20 of the latter.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

On Saturday, while taxi cab No. 1,426 driven by one Ramanna Rajayya was proceeding along Lamington Road, Mydoo Vithoo, a boy aged four, chanced to be in the way and was knocked down and killed on the spot, a wheel of the car passing over him.

It appears, the deceased and some other boys were standing round another motor car which was being repaired by the driver on the road. The driver shouted out to the crowd to move aside and allow another car to pass when all, save the deceased got out of the way.

FATAL LAND SLIP AT WORLI.

M. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held on inquest at the morgue on the dead body of Pochanna Marianna a Hindu labourer aged thirty who met with a shocking death at Worli by being buried alive while working at the foot of a hill.

It appears the deceased and a number of other labourers were employed in filling their baskets with earth from a hill when a landslip occured which buried the deceased and another labourer. The other man was extricated alive but the deceased was found dead.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF MR BYRAMJI JIJIBHOY

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy at his residence, Tardeo Castle, on Sunday morning at half-past one o'clock after a brief illness at the age of 74 years.

The deceased gentleman was one of the prominent members of the Parsi community and during his early years had taken an active part in public life. He had been for a number of years a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and its town council. He exercised a great influence over his father, the first Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, and the Byramji Jijibhoy charities, namely th school for poor Parsis and the Commercial College, owed their existence to the deceased. He was a director of many joint stock companies until he retired a few years ago. He was very much respected in his community and his funeral which took place in the afternoon was very largely attended.

FIRE AT MUSJID BUNDER.

RS. 5,000 DAMAGE.

A fire broke out at five on Sunday morning at Nos. 93 to 103 Musjid Bunder Road. The building, which is a two-storied one, is used on the ground floor by Indian confectioners and a cabinet makers firm. On the first floor is a dispensary and godowns and the second floor is used for residential purposes. The fire broke out in the rear of the cabinet makers premises—probably started by a light thrown on the shavings—and quickly spread up the back stairway, reaching the eaves of the roof and verandah. The alarm, however, was quickly given, and in a short while the Bhuleshwar Fire Engine, followed shortly by the engines of the Babula Tank, Mandri and Byculla stations, under their respective chief officers, were on the scene, and a goodly supply of water being available, the fire was got under control in ten or fifteen minutes. The salvage corps, under Mr. W. Scully, was on the scene, and were of great assistance. The premises are held by trustees, the rents being devoted to charitable purposes and the building was insured with the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company, for Rs. 20,000. The damage, which is chiefly to the building, is estimated at about Rs. 5,000.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

CHARITY CONCERT AT EXCELSIOR

A concert in aid of D. Parekh Hospital was given at the Novelty Theatre yesterday at 3 p. m. Every seat in the spacious theatre was occupied, and among a number of distinguished persons present were the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott and Mr Ratan Tata. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Mr. K. R. Dadachanji ex-Dewan of Baroda, occupied the chair, and during the interval explained the needs of the hospital.

The programme had both English and Hindustani items. To the English part of the programme, Miss Spencer contributed a piano solo, Mrs. Binning, Miss Jehmina Kharas, Miss D. R. Dady and Mr. Binning contributed songs, and Miss Jehangir Readmony recited "The Lady from the West." Miss Dady's "The Nightingale's Thrill" was exqusitely rendered, "Robin Adair" being sung to a call. Mr. V. K. Koshe sang a Hindustani song entitled "The Devotee Wag," and Miss Frany Mulla Firoze. Mrs. Sehera Kapadia, and Mrs. J. P. Taleyarkhan also contributed Hindustani song.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

"The Tempest," after the famous play by Shakespeare, is the star film at the Olympia Picture Palace this week. Every schoolboy, even the Indian, knows this story, and naturally the school boy element formed no little part of the audience at this popular picture show on Saturday. Some of the scenery was very grand and was loudly applauded. "Shanghaied" or "Rivalry in Love" also proved a great attraction.

DEATH UNDER ANAESTHETIC.

GUY'S HOUSE SURGEON AND THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Bennett, the senior house surgeon of Guy's Hospital, made some strong comments at the Southwark Coroner's Court, on January 20th, upon the criticism of the public regarding the administration of anaesthetics.

The inquest was upon F. G. Collison, a compositor, of Plumstead, who died at Guy's Hospital on Friday while under an anaesthetic.

Replying to the coroner, Dr. Bennett said that during his experience he had seen anaesthetic administered in London, Scotland, the provinces, and on the Continent, and he was satisfied that nowhere were they given anything like so well as at Guy's

"I do feel most emphatically," Dr. Bennett, afterwards remarked, "that when one gets a desperate case like this the anaesthetist is put in an utterly false position. If he refuses to give the anaesthetic, nothing is said. If he gives it, and the patient dies, he is subjected to a great deal of inconvenience.

"What I feel most strongly about is that these cases, when read by the public, do an incalculable amount of harm. They read of these deaths under anaesthetics, and refuse a necessary operation for fear of the anaesthetic."

The doctor pointed out that in the year 1912, there were over 7,000 administrations of anaesthetics at Guy's, and only two patients died under the anaesthetic. Last year, as far as he knew, there was only one death in a similar number of cases.

In returning a verdict of Death by misadvanture, the jury found that the medical attention was in every way satisfactory.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE KING AT WORK AGAIN.

REMINISCENCES OF LORD STRATHCONA.

MEN OF FASHION AS STRIKE BREAKERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.

King George's holiday is at an end during his stay at Sandringham over the Christmas holidays, His Majesty has had a comparative rest from public affairs, though the amount of business that the British Monarch has to attend to even in his holiday time would be considered a good day's work by many so-called busy men. But now that he has arrived at Windsor, the King's round of strenuous work has set in, and he had no sooner set foot in the historic castle than a council was held and a number of important audiences were given. To complete the general atmosphere of "getting back to work" Prince Albert left for Devonport to rejoin his ship, the Collingwood, while Prince John left for Eton. Prince Henry, by the way, is taking to his profession with wonderful spirit and energy, a fact that needless to say, is highly gratifying to his father. He is a quick, energetic lad with a really go-ahead disposition, and is very popular with his shipmates.

The aged Duke of Grafton is very ill. His Grace is one of the oldest members of the House of Peers, being in his ninety-fourth year. He has served his country well in more than one capacity and is much respected and beloved in the neighbourhood of Towcester, where he has spent most of his time in recent years. As a soldier the Duke of Grafton has had a distinguished career, having served with distinction in the Crimea and later commanded the Goldstream Guards. His Grace is Honorary Equerry to King George and occupied the same position to King. Edward and Queen Victoria. By marriage he is an uncle of Mr. Balfour, having married that eminent statesman's aunt, the daughter of James Balfour of Whittinghame. The Duke is the head of the House of Fitzroy, who, as their names suggest, are of royal descent. The first Duke was not, as sometimes thought, the son of Nell Gwynne, but of a much more highly born lady among King Charles II's mistresses. This was Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. The Duke of Grafton was her second son by the Merry Monarch. The present Duke succeeded his brother, while his heir, the Earl of Euston is his second son. The elder, the late Earl of Euston, passed away a few years ago. The late Earl was distinguished as a great Free-Mason, having stood second to none in the magnificence of his masonic honours.

CANADA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

From time to time there may be seen figures of distinction in London who are unmistakeable. Of such Disraeli was a notable example, while Cardinal Manning and the late Sir Henry Irving were scarcely less striking. Mr. Gladstone in spite of his remarkable appearance, on the other hand, often passed though a crowd unnoticed. Mr. Balfour, abstracted, though not alway unobservant, parades the streets in an atmosphere of his own creation, so obviously immersed that, even those who do not at first realise the celebrity of their fellow pedestrian turn round to see what manner of man he is. In the late Lord Strathcona, who passed away on Wednesday morning, there has gone from London life a strong personality. Despite his great age, he believed himself to be ninety-three, but his friends thought he was two years older—he was much about. There was none like him. The strong face, full white beard and, above all, the extraordinary snow-white bushy eyebrows gave him an individuality of appearance, that attracted the attention of all. He was magnetic too, for the grand old man of Canada was as famous as a philanthropist and for his sympathetic nature, as he was for his statesmanship and business ability. He had had an adventurous career, had this veteran Scotsman! His early days, as a mere boy in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company were spent thousands of miles away from civilisation; in a place where the safety of the white man depended on the integrity with which they treated his copper-coloured fellows, and the respect they inspired by their sense of justice. Such circumstances were well calculated to bring out all that was best in the character of young Donald Smith. I once heard a story that was a striking illustration of the life he led in those days. Suffering from an affection of the eye the future Lord Strathcona, decided to journey two thousand miles through snow and ice and other difficulties to see an oculist. Needless to say there was no such thing as a railway or even an old-fashioned travelling conveyance. About sixteen hundred miles from his starting point he met the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who asked him on whose authority he had left his station. "On my own," confessed the junior. "Then, Sir, return whence you come" said his chief. And back he had to go. The story of Lord Strathcona's career is too well-known to demand space in a letter such as this; and has no doubt already been told in your columns, but I cannot help noting with interest the silence, or extreme tact, with which certain facts in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway are passed over by the biographers. The Canadian Pacific Railway is not only the greatest financial venture in the world, but it is also the keynote of modern Canada. On the ever historic occasion when the late Sir John Macdonald, with unsurpassed energy and ability, fought a Canadian Pacific bill through Parliament, it is safe to say that Lord Strathcona, the director of the Hudson's Bay Company and Sir Robert Angus, Director of the Bank of Montreal, risked a great deal more than their private fortunes in backing up the scheme. Had the bill failed the situation might have been an awkward one for all. But they were far-sighted patrotic statesmen who were prepared to risk much for what they knew to be their country's good. It is not generally known by the way that Lord Strathcona was related to the Grants of Manchester. A few week ago I mentioned the death of the representative of that family, and pointed out that the founders were the originals of Charles Dicken's famous Cheeryble Brothers. Evidently the philanthropic spirit was in blood

THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

It is not unlikely that the late Lord Strathcona will be succeeded in the High Commissionership by his cousin Lord Mount Stephen. On the other hand it must be remembered that Lord Mount Stephen is seventy-four years of age and may not care to undertake onerous duties at so advanced an age. Like Lord Strathcona he became, from a poor Scotch boy to be one of the wealthiest men in the world. He was closely associated with his cousin in business and risked all his fortune and reputation on the Canadian Pacific Railway Scheme. Lord Mount Stephen's acceptance of the Commissionership would be welcome in Canada as well as in England, which has been his home for many years. The Dean of Westminster, by the way, offered the relatives of Lord Strathcona a corner in the Abbey. This honour they were obliged to refuse, as the late Peer had particularly desired to be laid beside his wife. The list of distinguished men on whose behalf refusal has been made for interment in the old church of St. Peter, to give the Abbey its real name, must be a very small one.

A THEATRICAL PROBLEM.

The Home Office is engaged in what must prove a matter of immense importance to the theatrical profession, especially the lower ranks. A departmental inquiry is now proceeding with regard to the whole question of theatrical engagements and the bill entitled the Children's (Employment abroad) Bill which Mr. McKenna introduced last year is likely to be embodied in a far broader scheme. The whole question has been roused by the recent predicament in which a large number of persons were left by the abandonment of the Indian Spectacle production at Earls Court. The trouble in that instance was on so large a scale that it could not but draw attention; though equally tragic cases occur constantly and are never heard of for often have comic opera companies, in which large choruses have been engaged, been stranded without their fare home in some foreign land.

"NUTS" AS COAL HEAVERS.

It is mighty cold in London just now, and one journal describes the situation by the announcement that a record cold wave has swept the country. Under the circumstances it is not comfortable to realise that a coal strike is in progress and that, at time of writing, about eight thousand coal loaders and three thousand carmen have struck, and are even refusing the hospitals accommodation. Not only so but we are threatened with a general strike of carmen all over London. It is to be hoped that moderate councils will prevail for the prospect of a coalless London just now is too horrible to contemplate. Even with the price of coal moderately raised the misery among a large number of poor people will be awful. Such an actually cruel situation has not been known before and unless the character of Englishmen has very much altered is too cruel to endure for long. In the meanwhile travellers, clerks and others have been undertaking the work of the strikes. Down Regent Street this morning was to be seen a young gentleman dressed in the "Pink" of fashion, standing on a large coal cart that had not even a seat, driving a characteristic pair of great horses. Perhaps the terrible cold of to-day will give place to milder weather, though it is doubtful.

THE TANGO CRAZE.

It is a mistake to imagine that the Tango dance is but a fleeting fashion in London. As it is danced in most ball rooms and public assemblies it is a graceful and decent dance; and it is worth nothing that the Tango has made dancing itself more popular. Dancing like music has much grown in popularity in England during the past few years, but never were there so many public halls devoted to the amusement as at the present time. It is a curious fact that, difficult as the Tango is, nearly everybody seems to learn it, and devote an amount of thought and time to perfecting themselves in its mysteries. In the meanwhile nearly every restaurant of any sipe has its Tango dances, even Lyon's Popular Cafe, where prices are the most moderate and no tips are allowed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

Entries for the different events—Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles—in the forthcoming Western India Tennis Championship Tournaments, may be sent in with Entrance Fees (Rs. 10 each player for each event) to Mr. Hugh G. Cocke, Hony. Secretary of the Tournament. The last date for the receipt of entries will be Saturday, 14th February 1914, and the draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, 21st February 1914, at 7-15 p.m. Competitors may be present at the draw either in person or by proxy.

SPORTING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

SCOTLAND OUTPLAYED BY WALES.

WONDERFUL WELSH FORWARDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.

In the annual match under the Rugby Union rules Wales beat Scotland by 24 points to 5, at Cardiff.

The weather was fine and fifty thousand spectators watched the match. Scottish three-quarters scored almost immediately. Thereafter the game was a magnificent contest between wonderful Welsh forwards and Scottish backs. Wales scored by means of a dropped goal and a penalty goal before half-time.

The second half aroused the wildest enthusiasm, Welsh forwards repeatedly getting possession, the Scottish defence being outplayed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Cambridge beat Oxford at Queen's Club to-day by two goals to one.

The inter-Varsity match was played in drizzling rain before a large crowd. Cambridge showed fine combination and led at half time by 1/0. Oxford tried hard in the second half but failed to equalise. The game was fast and exciting to watch.

In the Amateur International match at Plymouth England defeated Wales by nine goals to one.

RETIREMENT OF A WELL-KNOWN POLO PLAYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BOSTON, Feb. 7.

Mr. Agassiz, the well-known American polo player, announces the sale of his ponies and his retirement from the game for business reasons.

RANGOON DOG SHOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 7.

The second annual dog show under the auspices of the Burma Kennel Club was held this afternoon. The entries were better in quality than those of last year. T Z. Aung's Great Dane Young Prodigy (a Calcutta prize-winner) won the first prize. Mr. Treadway of Calcutta acted is judge.

DEATH OF AN OLD TRAINER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Feb. 7.

Mr. T. Tingey, one of the oldest trainers of racehorses in India died here this morning after a short illness. The deceased, who was 74 years of age, had been in receipt of a small pension from the W. I. T C. owing to his being too ill to work.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES.

The following matches have been arranged to be played on the Gymhana Courts:—

(On Feb. 10.)

Mrs. Cane and Mrs. Cocke v. Mrs. Reynold and Mrs. Kidd.

(On Feb. 11.)

Mrs. Margoliouth and Mrs. Pirrie v. Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne.

(On Feb. 12.)

Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Blunt v. Mrs. Moberly and Mrs. Busch.

Start.—5 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

HANDICAP RACES.

A CLASS.

(Sailed on Saturday, 7th February, starting at 3-40 p.m.).
Eileen IV, 2h. 2m. 13s.
Turquoise, 2h. 5m. 2s.
Mahshuka, 2h. 4m. 23s.
Melody, 2h. 6m. 22s.
Chula, 2h. 16m. 15s.
Maudie, 2h. 1m. 32s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. S. Karanja Port. Tucker Beacon Stbd. N. Karanja Stbd. Mark Buoy Stbd. Committee Vessel.
Length 11.87 Miles, Wind N. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Maudie. 2nd Prize won by Eileen IV. Mahshuka, Saves Entrance.

B. CLASS.

(Saturday, 7th February, starting at 3-20 p.m.).
Trixie, 2h. 30m. 40s.
Lylie, 2h. 33m. 43s.
Gita, Did not start.
Valmaai, 2h. 38m. 30s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. S. Karanja Port. Tucker Beacon Stbd. N. Karanja Stbd. Mark Buoy Stbd. Committee Vessel.
Length 9.96 Miles, Wind N. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Trixie. Time Limit 6-30.

C. CLASS.

(Saturday, 7th February, starting at 3-10 p.m.).
Anna, 1h. 55m. 14s.
Fickle One, 2h. 3m. 5s.
Lady Bird, 1h. 57m. 59s.
Mavourneen, 2h. 3m. 49s.
Bunty, 2h. 1m. 25s.
Clutha, Did not start.
Redbreast, 2h. 6m. 57s.
Curlew, 1h. 58m. 41s.
Cricket, 2h. 0m. 31s.
Jenny Wren, 2h. 2m. 38s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. N. Karanja Port. Committee Vessel. N. Karanja Stbd. Committee Vessel.
Length 9.0 Miles, Wind N. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Anna. Time Limit 6-30 p.m. 2nd Prize won by Lady Bird. Third Prize won by Curlew. Cricket, Saves Entrance.

METRE CLASS.
SECOND CHALLENGE CUP.

(Saturday, 7th February, starting at 3-30 p.m.).
Maya, 2h. 35m. 43s.
Corrie, 2h. 33m. 23s.
Cynthia, 2h. 44m. 44s.
Nelta, 2h. 39m. 2s.
Course:—Committee Vessel. Sunk Rock Port Mark Buoy Port. Committee Vessel. Mark Buoy Stbd. Sunk Rock Stbd. Committee Vessel.
Length 13.84 Miles, Wind N. N. W., Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Corrie. Time Limit 6-30 p.m. 2nd Prize won by Maya.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS BEAT ISLAM GYMKHANA.

FINE BOWLING BY MIRZAN.

The cold weather return match between the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club and the Islam Gymkhana came off yesterday on the Kennedy Face, resulting in a win for the former by 92 runs. The Young Zoroastrians knocked up the respectable total of 195, to which the Islam Gymkhana replied with a total of only 103. The Young Zoroastrian victory was in the main due to the splendid efforts of Mirzan and K. Kapadia. The latter contributed a faultless innings of 64, which included five 4's and a 6, while Mirzan's splendid attack led to the collapse of Islam Gymkhana batsmen. He bowled with deadly effect, maintaining an almost immaculate length throughout and coming off with the brilliant analysis of 7 wickets for 5 runs apiece.

On the Islam Gymkhana side Peer Mahomed and Karim were the only two batsmen who could do anything against the deadly attack of Mirzan, contributing 37 and 22 respectively. The bowling honours on their side were carried off by Edroos, who captured 7 wickets for 63 runs. Mr. J. S. Warden, the well-known cricketer, umpired for the Young Zoroastrians. The scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

P. Warden, c Shams, b Edroos	7
A. Wadia, b Edroos	10
D. Pavri, St. Peer Mahomed, b Ebroos	4
N. Nagporewalla, b Aziz	16
H. Vajifdar, run out	0
N. Pavri, b Edroos	22
K. Kapadia, C Razak, b Edroos	64
P. N. Polishwalla, b Edroos	16
P. Mirza, b Edroos	3
D. Mistry, not out	14
J Driver, b Aziz	26
Extras	13
Total	195

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H Patel, b Mirzan	5
S. A. Aziz, b Mirzan	6
Karim, b Mirzan	22
Vali Ahmed, b Mirzan	10
Razak, c Mirzan, b Polishwalla	0
Peer Mahomed, c Warden, b Mirzan	37
Syed, run out	0
Gaffar, b Mirzan	11
Edroos, not out	7
Murad, c K. Kapadia, b Mirzan	4
Shams, b Vajifdar	0
Extras	1
Total	103

BOMBAY HUNT.

STILL ANOTHER LONG RUN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

There were sounds of revelry by night on Saturday at Santa Cruz, when the week in Camp of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles came to a satisfactory close with the annual inspection of the corps and it was not until a late hour of the morning that silence reigned supreme.

Shortly afterwards, only too short it seemed to some, all was bustle again, horses and hounds coming out and making along the road to Wakola to the meet, and "G" Co. of the B. V. R. getting ready for their long march into Bombay.

On the Wakola parade ground a large field of over 60 had turned out including three ladies, Col. Dunlop was again in charge of the pack, which had been so ably handled by Mr. Ash in his absence.

Moving off down hill, the covers near the nullah were drawn, when a joyous burst of music proclaimed that a jack had been found. The pack dashed across the nullah, swept round, and re-crossing it, lead the field over the eventful going parallel to the backwater. Leaving Sahar to the left, they sped along to the bad melon ground at Bomanwadi where they met with a short check. Carrying along to Chackla they came to the wire inclosure, which every jack passing this way invariably traverses. Crossing the Andheri road, there ensued a sharp bust across the Marole valley, but on nearing Marole they swung round and made for the Mango Tape. But the end of the run was not yet, for the jack cut back across the Andheri road and headed for Irla, where he was seen to cross the line, with the pack after him in full cry. The he made their way across by a culvert a short way down the line. On the far side the jack had cut through some compounds, and eventually took his way along the Bombay Virar road, passing through Andheri village, and back across the line on the far side of the station, and made for Sahar again, over some good but thick going, and at length entered the Bomanwadi valley only a short distance in front of the pack. He had not gone far before the pack ran into him and killed.

And as another good run was over, the sport shown by this pack can hardly have been equalled by many of the previous ones, so good have the runs been lately that each morning one turns out, there is a feeling that for once there ought to be a poor morning, if only to prove the exception to the rule but so far it has not come along, the jacks have been good goers and the pack increase in dash and tenacity each day they were out, and certainly nothing better could possibly be desired than the sport they have shown this season.

The meet on Tuesday is fixed for Sahar village.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

These two teams met in a friendly match on the Marine Lines maidan last Saturday in a game of hockey. The fight throughout was of the most interesting character. The soldier men put up a most strenuous game, but the representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana were in better training and the match eventually ended in a win for the Civilians by four goals to one.

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1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

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TELEGRAMS "CHALO BOMBAY."

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GONET.—At 8, Waterlo Street, Calcutta, on the 20th Jan., to Mr. and Mrs A. J. L. Gonet, a son.

ROTCHELL.—At 39, Police Hospital Road, Calcutta, 21st Jan., the wife of A. E. Rotchell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WYNNE—SPENCER—On the 28th January, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Bhusawal, by the Revd., Father Miller, S. J. Desmond Ivan Fitzgerald Wynne to Hilda Florence, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spencer of Bhusawal, G. I. P. Railway.

DEATHS.

PEEL—Wife of R. Peel, of Audit Dept., B. B. & C. I. Ry., died 4th Feb. of malignant malaria, after a short illness.

SMITH—At the P. G. Hospital, Jan. 21st, William Roland, of Domar, N. Bengal, aged 24 years.

KHADIWALLA—Last night at Bombay, Cowasji Burjorji Khadiwalla of Poona, aged 52. Corpse removed to Poona. Funeral ceremony this evening at West-street, Poona.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, Feb. 9.

A DISAPPOINTING DESPATCH.

It was stated on Saturday in the Bombay Criminal Sessions Court by an officer of the Bombay C. I. D. that it is not the custom of the Bombay Police to send prisoners before a Magistrate to have confessions recorded; they preferred to work, whenever possible, without confessions. And the eminent judge, who presided over the Sessions, went out of his way to eulogise the police force that conducted its investigations in this "manly" spirit. Without entering into the merits of the particular case in question, which may be discussed on another occasion, we think the public, as a whole, will be inclined to concur in his lordship's approval of the practice of eschewing the confession in police investigations. And, for this reason, we think the majority of people will regard the lengthy despatch on the subject, which has been addressed to the Secretary of State by the Government of India, as extremely disappointing. The despatch has certainly managed to make a selection of opinions which favour the mild measures it proposes for the regulation of police practice in this matter for the future; and we should have preferred the opportunity to be made acquainted with the views of the various Local Governments and High Courts at first-hand. But, even taking the matter as it stands in the despatch, we should have preferred to see the confession eliminated from the sphere of investigation altogether. If a prisoner wishes to unburden his mind, the best time to let him do so is when he comes to take his trial; though, if he is really desirous of tendering a voluntary confession at any time prior to then, it should never be allowed to be recorded while he is in police custody. Without this restriction any sort of procedure for the taking of confessions is attended with the greatest possible danger, as has been shown in practice over and over again. The measures proposed by the Government of India, which cannot be fully discussed in the space at our disposal to-day, are not calculated, in our opinion, to ameliorate a condition of things which has produced so many scandals, and has proved a great temptation to the police to adopt unscrupulous methods, and has, —in the opinion of most intelligent police officials,—served to prevent the development in the investigating officer of the true detective instinct and training.

The measures approved by the Government of India are:—(1.) That the police should not be allowed to question a prisoner once he has been arrested. This means that if they intend to get a confession they will treat him as a suspect until they have made sure of getting it. And, in Bombay, at any rate, the police enjoy extraordinary,—one might almost say abnormal,—powers in regard to the treatment of suspects. Further as the Government Despatch itself says, no rules will prevent the police from questioning a man if they wish to do so, while he is in their custody. (2.) That the power to remand to police custody should be mildly, —very mildly,—restricted. (3.) That the power to record confessions should be restricted to superior Magistrates. (4.) That a prisoner should be given a few hours for reflection before making his confession, in circumstances in which he cannot be influenced by the police. This interval he would, of course, be able profitably to employ,—in some cases,—in pondering over his experiences while in police custody and the advisability of not incurring the further displeasure, of the investigating officers. (5.) That, when practicable, it is desirable that the orders of the District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent should be taken. (6.) That when a confession is recorded, the investigating police should not be present. (7.) That confessions should, ordinarily, be recorded in open Court and during Court hours. These two provisions, at any rate, are useful—though the word "ordinarily" in the latter is dangerous. (8.) That the Magistrate should make a statement of the grounds on which he believes the confession to be genuine, (and contrariwise, we suppose, the grounds on which he may believe it not to be genuine), the precautions he took to remove the accused from the influence of the police, and the time (if any) given to him for reflection.

This is all the Government of India is "prepared to recommend." It is not much and perhaps it will be less when the India Office has finished with it. There is no single definite and sweeping recommendation, which will ensure in the future that the dangers and scandals of the past will not recur. The incorrigible conservatism and hesitation,—due to the fear that the police may be hampered in their duties,—to deal with the matter courageously and boldly still exists, in spite of all the water that has passed under the bridge. We are convinced that, until and unless the confession while in police custody, or the preparation for a confession, while a suspect practically in police custody, is prohibited altogether, the police annals of this country will not be cleansed.

"ON THE VERGE OF A CATASTROPHE."

The British Medical Association's warning to the India Office that the Indian Medical Service is "on the verge of a catastrophe" is absurd and extravagant. It is likely, we should think, to fall flat—both in England and India. The Service itself may pray to be delivered from such hot-headed championship,—a championship that shows such a sublime disregard of facts and such an open antipathy for the Indian medical practitioner. The British Medical Association's attitude is, of course, from one point of view comprehensible. It has evidently taken alarm at Lord Morley's proposals for the encouragement of the independent practitioner by throwing open to him certain posts in the public service hitherto "earmarked" for European members of the service; and presumably also at the accumulated force of recent evidence given before the Public Services Commission, which has shown that, even in a purely scientific Service such as the medical, there is no room at the top for Indians, however qualified or able, and that, as regards medical educational agency in India or the administration of hospitals, the interests of the public and of the medical profession have to give away, under present conditions, to the interests of an official hierarchy. The I.M.S. is practically a European Service with pronounced class interests and traditions, and it has never regarded with favour the rights or claims of the non-official medical profession. If the British Medical Association, before hurling its ineffectual thunderbolt at Lord Crewe, had taken the simple precaution of consulting medical practitioners in the Presidency towns, of whom a considerable number have qualifications equal, if not superior, to those of the members of the Service, besides having a more intimate knowledge of the habits of the people and the conditions under which they live, it would have hesitated to lend the authority of its name to the enumeration of the "causes" of the threatened catastrophe, which do not bear examination!

Let us take these causes one by one! First, "the extensive absorption of private practice by Indian practitioners." This conveys a totally wrong impression as to the conditions of private medical practice in India. In the village, as is well known, the *Kaviraj* and the *Hakim* divide the practice; in the larger towns, wherever there are European medical men, the latter usually secure a considerable, if not the major, share of practice; while in the Presidency towns the best practice is practically entirely in the hands of the professors of the medical colleges who are regarded, rightly or wrongly, by the public as specialists in the particular branch of medical science they are called upon to teach. Of course, there are several Indian practitioners of great eminence and extensive practice, due to their own special knowledge, ability or talent, and it is highly creditable to them that they have managed to achieve distinction, in spite of the formidable competition (in a country where an official is apt to be made into a fetich) of the members of the Indian Medical Service. Second, "the cost of living." Now, the cost of living is a matter that affects everybody in the country, from the Viceroy down to the agriculturist who, of course, along with the labouring classes, feels the pinch of the shoe more acutely than all, and there seems no special force in trotting out a universal grievance for special application to a body of men who, are very highly paid and earn large fees. Third, "Government's interference with the right of private practice by limiting fees and encouraging abuse in hospitals." We think the Government have acted very wisely in limiting the fees to be taken from Indian chiefs and noblemen in cases where members of the Indian Medical Service are called upon to give their professional services. In a case some years ago, if we recollect rightly, a certain officer had to refund a fee of a lakh of rupees for professional attendance. This, no doubt, was an extreme case, but the mere fact that it happened showed the necessity for some limitation. That the Government's action in putting such attendance on a reasonable business basis has proved salutary we do not think any member of the Service will venture to deny. As for "encouraging abuse in hospitals," we are unable to make out exactly what the Association means and must await the full text of the statement before we can understand it. As regards an investigation into the Indian Service Family Pension Fund, that is a matter, we presume, exclusively for subscribers to the Fund. If the Government are treating them less fairly than an insurance company would do, that is an argument to urge against the unbusinesslike methods of Government and not against its good faith.

But the sting of the whole statement lies in its tail. The Association "insists that the time has not yet come for replacing British medical men by Indians, and that for many years India will need the best men that the Home profession can supply. Nothing should be done at present to weaken the European medical man's position as the exponent of all that is best in Western medicine." This is a matter which the Indian public will automatically decide for themselves, regardless of the alarm which the proposal may cause to a professional union, like the British Medical Association; for it cannot be supposed that the Government is going to place such restrictions on the Indian practitioner in his own country, as would be necessary to produce the result which the British Medical Association desires. The members of the I.M.S. at present enjoy the enormous advantage that results from the prestige of being Government officers, and of belonging to a Service in which the opportunities for Indians for entry are very restricted. That is an advantage which, in the very nature of things, they must continue to enjoy for a long time to come. We do not believe that if the consensus of opinion of members of the Service themselves could be ascertained, it would be found to endorse the monstrous demand of the British Medical Association for the placing of further artificial obstacles in the path of advancement of the Indian practitioners. Certainly nothing so extreme has yet been advanced by any of the witnesses before the Public Services Commission, to which body the British Medical Association's representation should have been addressed, and to whom it will no doubt be referred by the Secretary of State. But that it is likely to make any favourable impression on the Commissioners is not to be believed.

DAY BY DAY.

The Cheque Forgery Case.

Comments from the Bench on a verdict of acquittal are generally to be deprecated, though when of an abstract character they may not do any particular harm. But the remarks of Mr. Justice Davar, in discharging the accused in the forgery case at the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, are not in the latter category. Judges may, no doubt, say what they like on the Bench, but we hold the opinion very strongly, that, whatever views a judge way have formed in regard to a case in which the jury have returned a verdict of acquittal, it is highly undesirable that anything should be said from the Bench to deprive the accused of the full benefit of the jury's verdict. To say that justice has grossly miscarred and that a criminal is being discharged, when a man has been acquitted by the unanimous verdict of a jury of his fellow-citizens, is an extraordinary proceeding, which it is to be hoped will remain extraordinary and will never be repeated in the Bombay Courts.

The Late Mr. Louis Russell.

Mr. Louis P. Russell, whose death Reuter announces, was born at Leatham in 1850. Having received his education at Rugby, he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated there. He was called to the Bar in 1874 and he came out to Bombay in 1877. He practised in the Bombay High Court for several years and on one occasion represented Bal Gangadhar Tilak in one of the cases against that gentleman. In 1898 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Bombay High Court and he filled that post until last year when he retired. During this period he had also acted as Chief Justice. Among the many important cases he tried was the suit filed against His Highness the Aga Khan which His Highness won. He collaborated with the late Mr. Vernon Bayley, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, Solicitors, in works dealing with the Indian Companies' Act and the Indian Railways' Act. Mr. Russell was widely esteemed and respected and was a great authority in sporting circles. He was the Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and as such he had the honour of attending King Edward's Coronation in London. He took a very keen interest in all kinds of games, particularly football and was president of the Harwood Football League until he left Bombay. He was also on the committees of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Byculla Club and the Bombay Gymkhana. In Bombay city Mr. Russell was very popular and his loss will be greatly mourned by his numerous friends.

New Governor-General of Australia.

The Right Honourable R. C. Munro-Ferguson, who, it is announced, is to succeed Lord Denman as the Governor-General of Australia has been member for Leith Burghs since 1886. He was at one time one of the Liberal Whips and was regarded as being in the running for the Cabinet, but he is one of the now numerous band of Liberals who have had to be content with being made Privy Councillors. In the days when the Liberal party was divided into Roseberyites and Harcourtites, he was a strong supporter of the former. He was a son-in-law of the late Marquis of Dufferin, whose daughter Lady Helen Hermione Blackhood he married in 1889. Mr. Munro Ferguson is a very large landowner in Scotland.

A By-election.

The appointment causes a vacancy in Leith Burghs which consist of Leith, Musselburgh and Portobello. The figures at the two Elections in 1910 were:—

January.

R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L)	...7,146
Sir R. Cranston (L. U.)	...4,540
W. Walker (Lab.) ...	...2,724
Liberal majority	...2,606

December.

R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L)	...7,069
F. A. Macquisten (L U.)	...5,284
Liberal majority	...1,785

Lady Doctors in Hyderabad.

A proposal has been submitted to the Nizam's Government against the employment of married women in the Hyderabad Medical Department. Marriage is no bar in the newly created Women's Medical Service in India, but the list of recent appointments made by Lady Hardinge's advisers clearly shows that the idea that marriage is a handicap to women doctors is regarded as a sound principle. It is easy to see how difficult it would be in most cases to reconcile professional duties with domestic responsibilities, but we do not, of course, advocate any hard and fast rule in these matters, and such a rule, if introduced in the Nizam's dominions, should be elastic enough not to penalise marriage on the part of lady doctors.

The Coming of the Tango.

The interest in the Tango in India has thus far been one of anticipation. Although the enterprising cinematograph and the variety stage has shown how it is done, to the average man it has been a dance which in Europe has among its enthusiastic devotees become a cult, and to make some, who do not dance it, rage and call it a "vain thing." To George Grossmith and many others, no words of praise are sufficient to do the gracefulness of the dance justice, while, on the other hand, an indignant duchess is reported to have described it as "an orgy of negroid origin." It was bound to come to India,—and now it has come. The management of a local hotel have introduced it in their weekly dances on Fridays, and have also secured the services of a professional teacher who on Friday evening gave an exhibition of how the Tango should be danced. The management have also placed at this lady's disposal one of the public rooms in which to teach the young blood of Bombay its graceful steps.

GRECO-ALBANIAN DISPUTE.

CONFLICTS IN ALBANIAN TERRITORY.

GREEKS STILL IN OCCUPATION.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 6.

The collisions between the Greek troops and the Albanian bands in the territory, assigned to Albania, still occupied by the Greeks, are daily becoming worse. In the conflicts yesterday, 64 Albanians were killed, while Greeks had 22 casualties.

ALBANIAN-EPIRUS FRONTIER.

GREEK EVACUATION IN MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Austrian, German and Italian Ambassadors, yesterday, separately communitated to the Foreign Office the verbal replies of their Governments, to Sir Edward Grey's Note concerning the Albanian-Epirus frontier and the Aegean Islands. It is understood that there is general agreement in principle to the British proposals. It is suggested that Greek evacuation shall be carried out between March 1, and March 31.

HOME RULE.

ARE IRISHMEN UNFIT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Speaking at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Redmond said that Irishmen would no longer submit to the stigma of racial inferiority and unfitness for self-government. If Home Rule, was killed, Ireland would be absolutely ungovernable.

BRITISH TRADE IN JANUARY.

INCREASE IN COTTON EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Imports for the month of January, showed a decrease of £3,225,222: principally in raw cotton, £1,063,341; and wool £782,575.

Exports showed an increase of £2,360,466 principally in cotton goods, £1,032,131; wool, £164,082, and machinery and ships, £500,000.

LANCASHIRE'S BAD TRADE.

MOVEMENT FOR SHORT TIME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Owing to continued bad trade in the weaving industry in North-East Lancashire, the Burnley employers have been circularised to ascertain their willingness to adopt a short-time movement to cease work one month in four provided that 85 per cent. of the members agreed. The returns received indicate that the requisite percentage has been exceeded and short-time will probably be inaugurated. One hundred thousand looms are affected in Burnley alone.

INSURANCE ACT CONTROVERSY.

MAJORITY OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ON PANELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Presiding at the complimentary dinner in honour of Dr. Addison, M. P. for Hoxton, for his services in connection with the Insurance Act, Mr. Lloyd George said he believed that the controversy on the subject of Insurance had ended. Out of 22,000 practioners, 20,000 were on the panel and they had received £4,500,000.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Mr. Justice Cherry has been appointed the Chief Justice of Ireland in succession to Mr. Justice O'Brien, resigned.

DEATH OF JUSTICE RUSSELL.

36 YEARS IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Louis Pitman Russell, formerly a Judge of the Bombay High Court.

JAPAN'S NAVAL SCANDALS.

POPULAR DENOUNCEMENT.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 6.

A mass meeing of 15,000 persons to-day denounced the naval scandals and demanded the resignation of the Government. The movement is afoot to stir up the populace against the Administration.

MOTION OF CENSURE IN DIET.

CABINET DETERMINED NOT TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The motion of censure upon the Government in connection with the naval scandal, was introduced into the Diet this afternoon.

The members of the Cabinet in interviews affiirm that they do not intend to resign. The Constitutionalists announce that they will continue to support the Government uninfluenced by the reports of corruption in the navy unless proof is produced and not merely assertions made.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION AND PANAMA CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 7.

Mr. Glynn, the Commonwealth Minister of External Affairs has cabled to San Francisco formally announcing that Australia will be represented at the Exhibition and also at the opening of the Panama Canal.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. RONALD MUNRO-FERGUSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mr. Ronald Munro-Ferguson has been appointed Governor-General of Australia in succession to Lord Denman, who is retiring owing to ill-health.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXTENSION OF STATE INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Feb. 7.

The Government is extending the sphere of State enterprise. It has bought a private bakery business to supply bread to Government institutions and may possibly supply the public ultimately, as it believes in the existence of a ring to raise the price of bread. Hence the purchase.

The Government also contemplates running the big boiling-down works now in course of construction in connection with the new abattoirs at Homebush Bay.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

The Government joinery works at Rozelle were completely burnt down last night. Thee loss is stated to amount to £50,000.

THE BISLEY CONTROVERSY.

CANADA'S OBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.

In the Dominion House of Commons today, the Minister of Militia emphatically declared that, as far as he was concerned, Canada would not send volunteers to Bisley if the aperture sight continued to be barred. He maintained that the object in view was either to force Canada to use the obsolete Lee-Enfield or to shut out Canadians from Bisley.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Bishop of Zanzibar arrived in London last night. He declined, however to make any statement regarding the Kikuyu controversy.

REV. F. H. GILLINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Rev. F. H. Gillingham, the Essex amateur cricketer, has been appointed to the vicarage of Bethnal Green, in succession to the Rev. John Watts-Ditchfield, who has been appointed to the new bishopric of Chelsford.

"ON THE VERGE OF A CATASTROPHE."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The British Medical Association at the request of Lord Crewe, has forwarded a statement on the Indian Medical Service which the India Office is now considering.

The Association warns the India Office that the service is on the verge of a catastrophe owing to various causes, among which are the extensive absorption of private practice by Indian practitioners, the great increase in work, reduction in allowances, the rise in the cost of living and Government's interference with the right of private practice by limiting fees and encouraging abuse in hospitals, while it is believed that the present limitations are to be made still more stringent.

INDIANS IN PLACE OF BRITISH MEDICOS.

The Association recommends an investigation into the Indian Service Family Pension Fund because, it says, an insurance company would probably offer better terms than the Government. It insists that the time has not yet come for replacing British medical men by Indians and that for many years India will need the best men that the Home profession can supply.

Nothing declares the report, should be done at present to weaken the European medical man's position as the exponent of all that is best in Western medicine.

THE BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT.

KING GEORGE GIVES £100.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

King George has given £100 to General Baden-Powell's fund for the permanent endowment of the Boy Scouts movement.

FANCY PICTURE PRICE.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE PURCHASES RAPHAEL'S MASTERPIECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Raphael's famous Panshanger Madonna, recently offered to the National Gallery for £70,000, has been purchased by Mr. Widener, an American, for a sum declared to exceed £140,000.

FRENCH BUDGET OUTLOOK.

REDUCTION IN TREASURY BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 7.

Owing to the favourable Budget outlook, M. Caillaux, has decided to reduce the 800,000,000 francs treasury bonds authorised by the Budget Committee of the Chamber to 600,000,000 francs.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

VISIT TO AFRICAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELIN, Feb. 8.

It is officially announced that the visit of the Crown Prince to the German colonies in Africa is being considered, but nothing has been settled.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" believes that the Prince will start during the coming summer and will return to Germany in the following November. The Crown Princess will not accompany her husband.

PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

APPOINTMENT OF COLONIAL MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Feb. 8.

The Portuguese Ministry has been reconstituted. Senhor Counciero Costa has been appointed the Minister of Colonies.

RECORD BREAK AT BILLIARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In a billiard match played in London between Newman and Gray, Newman receiving 4,000 in 18,000 up, ivory balls, Newman won by 2836 points. Gray made a break of 543 off the red, a record for ivory balls.

U. S. AND MEXICO.

REPUDIATION BY AMBASSADOR.

NO FAITH IN POLICY OF COLONIZATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The American Ambassador, speaking at Newcastle, repudiated the idea that the United States were desirous of acquiring Mexico or any other South American State. America, he said, did not want colonies, did not know how to colonise and did not believe in colonies.

BANDITTI LEADER'S REVENGE

TUNNEL FIRED: 50 SUFFOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Out of revenge for the killing of 22 of his men by General Villa, the Mexican banditti leader Castillo set fire to a lumber train and sent it into long Cumbre tunnel.

It ignited the wood-work of the tunnel and also wrecked a passenger train. About fifty passengers were suffocated and seven Americans were held to ransom.

DUTCH INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

CRUISER FOR MEXICAN WATERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The "Vaderland" states that the cruiser "Kortenaer" will sail shortly for Mexican waters to protect Dutch interests there.

SWEDEN'S ARMAMENTS.

KING SUPPORTS DEMANDS OF PEASANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.

The demonstration of the peasantry in favour of the defence measures was an inspiring sight, the 30,000 men marched through the streets to the Palace led by the banners of twenty-four provinces. The King said he agreed with the peasants that the defence problem should be settled completely without delay. He was determined not to yield on that point. He also affirmed that the fleet should be increased.

The movement in favour of defence is due to the apprehensions of action by Russia.

"TO SAVE HER FATHER'S HOUSE."

A BENGALEE GIRL'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

A sad story of the evils of enforcing marriage dowries among Hindus was narrated yesterday, before the Coroner and a jury during the inquest touching the death of a Brahmin girl named Nabalata, aged fourteen years, of Raja Rajbullab-street, North Calcutta.

The police report showed that on the 30th ultimo, at midnight, neighbours roused the parents of the deceased informing them that a fire was burning on the roof of the house. The father of the girl, and the neighbours, on going on to the roof found the girl enveloped in flames. The fire was put out and the girl who had been severely burned, was removed to the Medical College Hospital, where she died the same night. It was ascertained that the deceased was to be married to a student and it was in contemplation to mortgage her father's house so as to meet the marriage expenses and payment of the dowry of Rs. 2,000. The girl objected to the mortgage on the house.

Horendra Chandra Mukerjee, father of the girl, said his daughter had told him that the dwelling-house should not be mortgaged, and he thought that that matter was on her mind. The deceased knew his difficulties.

The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST TIKKA SAHIB.

STORY OF A WANDERING LUNATIC'S END.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette," publishes the true facts about stories published in some Lahore papers concerning an alleged conspiracy against he Tikka Sahib of Patiala. On January 24, a man carrying a hatchet was seen loitering in Baradari, and on an attempt beng made to remove hm he struck a sirdar with the hatchet, and ran away. His Highness's chauffeur gave chase in a motor. The man was knocked down by the motor, and was removed to the State Hospital where he developed pheumonia and died three days later.

Investigations showed that the man was a wandering lunatic from a neighbouring State.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 750 miles away was recorded on the Simla Sesmograph at 17 h. 15 min. yesterday.

LORD GLADSTONE.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT.

MR. BUXTON TO SUCCEED.

A LABOUR ORGAN'S PREDICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

It is reported that Mr. Masterman will shortly go to the Board of Trade in the place of Mr. Sydney Buxton, who will be elevated to the Peerage and has been chosen as successor to Lord Gladstone, who has long been desirous of retiring in June.

While the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Morning Post" consider it unlikely that Lord Gladstone will now retire in June owing to the recent crisis, the Labourite organ the "Daily Citizen" asserts that Lord Gladstone's resignation will be announced on the first day of the reassembling of Parliament, and that he will return Home with the least possible delay.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPORTEES.

NINE ON BOARD UMGENI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 8.

It transpired that there were only nine deportees on board the Umgeni. Kendall escaped at the last moment.

AGRA MOHURRUM RIOT CASE

PRINCIPAL JONES' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 7.

The hearing was resumed to-day before Mr. Moore, I.C.S., of the case in which several men are charged with rioting during the last Moharrum celebrations.

Principal T. C. Jones, Agra College, examined by Mr. Ross Alston, for the prosecution, said:—

"I went to the hostel on hearing a great noise and saw a Hindu bleeding profusely from a wound on the head. I saw some students outside and a large crowd was throwing bricks. I did not notice whether they had lathis. They were throwing bricks towards the hostel. I asked the students to go inside. They were not throwing bricks at the rioters as far I could see. I moved towards the crowd and mentioned them to keep back. I was then struck in the eye with a missile. I have lost that eye. It was my left eye."

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. Gidney, Assistant Magistrate, said: "I saw a big rowd opposite the hostel armed with lathis. They refused to give up thir lathis when I asked them to do so. They said they were attacked from the hostel. I saw a wounded man on a charpoy and had him sent to the hospital."

Dr. J. Modi, Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence, Thomson Hospital, Agra, said:—"He examined Mahon Lal who was injured during the riots and found two contused wounds, thirty bruises and one abrasion." The witness said he also examined Pirya Das (injured during the riots). He had two grievous injuries.

Mr. Vinayanand Pathak, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Agra, and Syed Naiz Ahmed, City Inspector of Police, also gave formal evidence as to the arrests of the accused.

Major E. O'Meara, the Civil Surgeon, said he operated on Principal Jones's eye. There was a large wound over the left eyebrow which extended down to the bone and opened the orbit. The eyeball was extensively ruptured and the eye had to be removed. If it was not removed Mr. Jones might have lost his other eye also.

Mr. Alston having closed the evidence for the prosecution, asked the Court to frame charges against seventeen accused, and to discharge sixteen who had been identified in the Court only once. After tihs, Mr. Alston said he desired to contradict the rumour that any promise was made by any official of Government that there would be no prosecution in connection with the Agra riots. He added that the accused's counsel, Mr. Habibulla, could confirm the statement, for he was definitely informed towards the end of December by an official that the investigations were going on and the persons considered guilty would be prosecuted. Mr. Alston said the rumour he referred to, was probably due to the circumstance that some men arrested on December 8 were released on the morning of the 9th. The cases now before the Court arose after the release of those men. Nothing that occured with reference to them could apply to later offences by others.

TWENTY HINDUS ARRESTED.

AGRA, Feb. 8.

About twenty-Hindus have been arrested in connection with the occurrences which took place during the Mohurrum disturbances in Agra on the 9th December last. They will be placed before Mr. C. Moore, I.C.S., to-morrow charged with rioting mischief and causing hurt.

Mr. Ross Alston, Barrister, will prosecute on behalf of the Government.

SEVENTEEN YOUTHS ARRESTED.

HINDUS DRESSED AS "SANNAYSIS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Feb. 8.

The arrest is reported of seventeen young Hindus, some of them dressed as "Sannaysis," who had come to Dacca by a boat to meet the ex-convict Swami Dayananda who is to be released to-morrow.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES COMMISSION.

LICENSING OFFICER ON INDIANS' EQUAL RIGHTS.

A PRIEST ON MAHOMEDANS' BIRTHRIGHT.

REDUCTION IN TRADING LICENSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Feb. 6.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission, a Natal Licensing Officer stated that the Indians enjoyed absolutely equal rights with the Europeans regarding the applications for trading licenses. Where they did not succeed, it was because they had not complied with the requirements of law.

The deputation from the Natal Indian Congress, which claims to represent the influential section of the Indian community, also gave evidence.

WHAT WOULD INDIAN MAHOMEDANS SAY?

A priest who was member of the deputation contended that if they admitted that they could marry only one wife, millions of Mohammedans in India would say that they had sold their birthright. He further alleged that a licensing officer could not, or dare not, grant licenses to an Indian if there was European opposition to it. The number of Indian trading licenses in Durban had been reduced from seven hundred in 1904 to three hundred at the present time. Therefore it was impossible to say that the Indians were encroaching.

EVIDENCE BEFORE INDIAN COMMISSION.

IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATES NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Feb. 8.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission Mr. Dick, Immigration Officer, denied that the department's methods in examining Indians producing identification certificates were unnecessary. They often found that Indians had wrong certificates.

For example boys of 15 and 16 produced certificates of men of 35 and 36 and vice versa. The Department had been circumvented time after time.

The Commission has concluded its sittings in Natal.

TURKISH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

CONGRATULATORY MISSION TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

Two of the members of the Red Crescent Society of Constantinople, Kamal Beg and another, are expected to arrive in Bombay about the 10th instant to convey thanks to the Indian Red Crescent Societies for the services rendered during the recent war. The Anjuman Ziaul Islam, Bombay, will welcome them.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 7.

Sir Louis Dane, with a small party, is on a brief visit to Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Fields and Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudrum. He will leave for Hyderabad, to-morrow.

RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

ACTIVE CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Punjab Government has issued a Press Communique stating that the recently appointed Criminal Tribes Commission has approached a number of principal Hindu, Mahomedan and Sikh religious organisations in the Province for active co-operation with the Government in the reclamation of criminal tribes.

A STEAMER CAPTAIN FINED.

EXCESS IN SALTLOAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 7.

Captain Rule of the steamer Virigots was fined Rs. 300 by the District Magistrate to-day for entering the port with about 200 tons of salt above the steamer load from Saliff.

VICEROY AT JODHPUR.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION.

STATE BANQUET.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJA SIR PRATAB SINGH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, Feb. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge arrived at Jodhpur, to-day. To the stroke of 10-15 a.m. Their Excellencies' special drew up at Jodhpur station. On alighting Their Excellencies were welcomed by His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh and His Highness the Maharajah's two younger brothers, Maharaj Umed Singhji and Maharaja Ajit Singhji.

After shaking hands with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputna, Lady Colvin, and Colonel Windham, the Resident in Jodhpur, Their Excellencies were introduced to the principal Sirdars of the State.

The Guard of Honour furnished from the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers was then inspected by His Excellency. In their white uniforms with salmon coloured kumerabands and french grey puggries with silver aigrettes they presented a very picturesque and smart appearance. The fine physique of the men was particularly noticeable and not a few of them wore the China medal telling of the service loyally rendered on behalf of the Imperial Government.

The British officials and officers were then introduced to Their Excellencies after which Their Excellencies drove in procession to the Residency. The carriage arrangement was as under: First carriage,—His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja, the Resident of Jodhpur and the Military Secretary to the Viceroy; second carriage,—Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and the A. D. C., to the Viceroy; third carriage,—the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputna, the Political Secretary, Major Holden and the A. D. C. to the Viceroy; fourth carriage,—Lady Colvin; Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the A. D. C., to the Viceroy; fifth carriage,—Mr. Atkinson, the Surgeon to the Viceroy, the Residency Surgeon and Maharaj Akhai Singh; the sixth and seventh carriages,—the Minister, etc.

A WARM RECEPTION.

The escort was furnished by the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. The populace who had turned out in force, accorded Their Excellencies a very warm reception and with their variegated coloured puggries and clothes presented a kaleidoscope of colour to the right and left of the route. Shouts of "Khama" which signifies "be kind to us" were particularly audible, a form of salutation peculiar to certain States of Rajputana. Another feature of the route was the Camel Corps, a new innovation in Jodhpur. The old fendal system of "chakri" whereby each head Jagirdhar presented one horse per 1,000 Jagirs, has now been abolished, and in its place a nominal fee has been instituted. From the sum total of these amounts the expense towards the upkeep of the Camel Corps is deducted.

On alighting at the Residency Their Excellencies were welcomed by Mr. Windham. The Guard of Honour at the Residency was furnished by the Jodhpore Imperial Service Infantry, a smart and serviceable looking body of ten in their dark tunics and red breeches.

After the usual ceremony of "Misajpursi" His Excellency received formal visits from His Highness the Maharajah and His Highness Sir Pratab Singh. Later in the morning His Excellency paid, return visits to each of the above accompanied by his full staff at the Palace, the residence of His Highness the Maharajah, one of the many magnificent bits of architecture of that veteran architect, Sir Swinton Jacob. Its long facade is most picturesquely situated in the low ground in front of the Fort which perched as it is on high precipitous wanes of rock, forms a very impressive background which cannot fail to impress the eye of a new-comer to Jodhpur.

In the afternoon His Excellency was a spectator at the polo where later he was joined by Her Excellency who in the interval. had visited the Hadiji Sahibu to the Zenana Sirdars at the Rai-Ka-Bagh.

THE STATE BANQUET.

LORD HARDINGE'S SPEECH.

In the evening Their Excellencies attended the State Banquet. Seats for 80 were laid in a most spacious marque adjoining the Residency. In response to the speech delivered by Maharajah Zalim Singhi Sahib on behalf of His Highness Sir Pratab Singh, His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Your Highness the Maharaja, Sir Pratab Singh, Ladies and Gentlemen, I desire to thank you, Sir Pratab, very cordially for the kind terms in which you have proposed my health and for your sympathetic allusions to the causes which prevented my paying my projected visit to Marwar last year. Though I was deeply disappointed at being compelled to postpone for so long the pleasure of seeing with my own eyes the capital of one of the leading and most interesting States in far-famed Rajputana, the delay has brought its compensation not only in the cordial reception which you personally have accorded to me, but in the opportunity which it had afforded one of welcoming His Highness the Maharaja Sumer Singh back to his State after two years of Public School life in England. I am sure of all us here to-night are delighted to see His Highness return full of health and strength. It was only after the most anxious consideration that I decided with the full concurrence of the Maharaja Reegent to take the important step of sending His Highness to England, but from what I have heard of the progress which His Highness had made during his stay there and his popularity both with the masters and his school-fellows, I am confident that the experiment has been crowned wih success and that the Public School training which His Higness has received will have implanted in him true ideals of morality, honour and justice, which it has left his love for his country and her noble traditions unimpaired His Highness' subjects will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that it is proposed that His Highness shall complete his general education in Jodhpur in order gradually to familiarise himself with those local administrative problems with which he will shortly be called upon to deal. I would remind His Highness that the task of governing a State of the size and importance of Jodhpur is calculated to tax the energy, and test the ability, of even the most experienced and that the more assiduously he applies himself to the study of its administration in the time which remains before he is invested with powers, the easier will that task become and the more efficiently will it be performed. I have no doubt that the Council of Regency will continue to discharge their onerous duties with the energy and ability which have characterised their proceeding in the past and will hand over to His Highness a prosperous and contented State. I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the success which has attended their labours. It would be invidious for me to attempt to apportion the credit of this success among the individual members of the Council, but I feel sure that I shall raise no resentment when I say that to the personality and sound judgment of His Highness the Maharajah's Regent Sir Pratab Singh are mainly due the efficiency to which the administration has attained and the harmony which has always marked the relations between the Council and my Political Officers in Rajputana. We all know him as a gallant gentleman and one of the finest sportsmen in India, a grand old Rahtore, but I doubt whether every one knows what a magnificent and ministrative reecord Sir Pratab has left behind him. In the early eighties Jodhpur was not the peaceful country as it is now, but dacoity and turbulence were rampant in the land. The Maharaja Jaswant Singh was on the "Gadi" and called to his aid Sir Pratab, who had already won his spurs as an administrator. Sir Pratab himself took the lead against various gangs of freebooters and his activity and energy rapidly evolved the law and order, where chaos and disorder had hitherto prevailed, and then under his guidance the boundary disputes were settled, real courts of justice established, criminal tribes reclaimed, the customs reformed, a treasury started, debts paid off, and funds provided for public works. From that time to date the Imperial Service Troops whom I am to have the pleasure of inspecting the day after to-morrow, some of them served with distinction in the Tirah Campaign, where Sir Pratab was also presen, and later under his leadership maintained their fine reputation in the China Expedition and I have no doubt that in the future as in the past they will always be ready, and more than ready, for similar service should ocasion arise. When therefore two years ago arrangements had to be made for the administration of the Jodhpur State, I had cause to deem myself fortunate in being able to avail myself of the services of a man of Sir Pratab's ripe eexperience of administrative ability, and integrity of purpose and I can confidently claim that time has amply justified the wisdom of my choice. It only remains for me to congratulate him most cordially on th Liberal and enlightened policy which has been persued in the Jodhpur State and the progress and development which have resulted from his able guidance. It will not be long before His Highness the Maharajah will take over the reins that have so skilfully been held during the Regency and with the great traditions of the Rahtore clan behind him and all the world before him, he may look forward to a career of honourable distinction worthy of his ancestry and he may rest assured that throughout its course he will carry with him the warm and hearty good wishes of all who know him.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health and prosperity of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur coupled with the name of that veteran soldier and administrator my friend the Maharaja Sir Prata Singh.

On the conclusion of the dinner His Excellency held a reception of the Sirdars of the staff and presented badges to Rao Bahadur Thakur Goman Singh, Rao Bahadur Thakur Dhokal Singh and Rai Sahib Chot Rawat.

OPENING OF RAJPUT SCHOOL BUILDING.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

JODHPUR, Feb. 8.

At the opening of the new buildings of the Rajput School at Jodhpur His Excellency the Viceroy made the following speech:—"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The inauguration of these new buildings marks a forward step in the educational policy of Jodhpur and indicates a development with which it gives me the greatest possible pleasure to find myself associated. The account of the school that has just been given us shows that its past career has been somewhat chequered, but now that the Elgin School and the Poweth school have once more been reunited and have found a worthy abiding place in these buildings, there is every reason to hope that its future is assured. In some respects the arrangements here remind me of those formerly in force at one of our oldest English public schools, and I can wish no happier future for this institution than that it may form a similar tradition of its own so that the boys may leave it not only animated by the highest ideals, but with their intellect and character thoroughly developed as well equipped to hold their own in the battle of life as their ancestors were in the stormy days when learning was of little account and a good sword, a brave heart and a good horse were the only requisites for success. Being a public school man myself I am perhaps somewhat biassed in favour of that form of education. It is impossible, however, not to recognise that its advantages are to some extent discounted when differences of caste and creed and social custom operate to prevent boys from living together as one family. That happily is a difficulty you have not to face here where the school is for Rajput boys and all can get on a common footing, and I cannot but think that the manly virtues of high courage and unswerving loyalty inherent in the sons of Rajputana will form as fitting a tree as can anywhere be found whereon to ingraft our English system.

SUPPLYING A REAL DEMAND.

This institution owes its existence largely to the wisdom and genius of His Highness the Regent, Sir Pratap Singh, and I regard it as of happy augury that His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur should himself in these early days have shown his substantial interest in its success. There is no question but that it begins its career with fortunate omens and the large number of applications for admission is in itself a demonstration that it supplies a real demand. You do not in any way contemplate entering into competition with the Mayo College, and indeed the stimulus to education derived from this foundation will rather increase the number of your nobles who pass on to that, but you look forward to turning out boys well equipped for their various walks in life and from among them no doubt will be found many are destined in the future who do good work in the service of the Jodhpur State. Those who have been responsible for the actual design and construction of these buildings, are fortunate in having had at hand this beautiful red sanstone, and I congratulate them upon the finished product of their labour. I accept with pleasure the invitation that I have received to give my name to one of the boarding houses, and Lady Hardinge and I are equally pleased to give our names to the medals and prizes for the best all-round boys at work and at sport respectively, and I take it as a compliment that my name should be so closely associated with the life of this school regarding the future of which your high hopes may justly be entertained.

I have great pleasure in declaring these buildings open.

THE STRANDED INDIANS.

SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE PRODUCED AT CAMBERWELL.

Some forty of the Indians who were stranded by the abandonment of the Earl's Court spectacle, "The Romance of India," appeared at the Camberwell Empire on January 19th in a miniature pageant. "The Rajah and his Favourites." Mr. John Lawson, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" combined an act of generous consideration for the Indians with a very successful production. The scenery is good; the Indians come from Calcutta, Agra, Lucknow, Delhi, and Ceylon; the dancers are actual nautch girls, and the atmosphere is essentially Oriental. The music has been specially arranged by Mr. Albert Stephenson from the Indian compositions of Prince Mohamed Rama. The thrilling Eastern "Dance of Death" is performed by Mme. Debuhch, of Lucknow, assisted by Mr. Jean Carlyle, who was ballet-master for the Earl's Court pageant. Miss Ina Buzz, pucca Indian nautch girl, assisted by Mahomed Majoupa, gives the famous Genna dance, and the Tiger dance is performed by Mmes. Debuhch and Vioni. The Indian conjuring tricks by the Scucio troupe of magicians are very clever.

The spectacle is quite the most interesting production Camberwell has known for a long time.

JUDGE HUSTLED IN COURT.

NEW YORK "GUNMEN'S REIGN OF TERROR.

The notorious criminals known in New York as "gunmen" and "gangsmen" continue to terrorise certain districts of the city, and their misdeeds provide a daily story of murder, robbery with violence, and other forms of hooligan crime.

At the trial of a young ruffian who goes by the name of Dopey Benny Fein, there were typical acts of impudent rascality on the part of his friends. Women flashily dressed were in court in large numbers and openly jeered at the witnesses for the prosecution.

Men actually hustled the judge as he entered the court, and the police had to chase gangs of notorious young scoundrels into the street, where they were swallowed up in the ranks of sympathisers.

So menacing was the attitude of the "gangsmen" outside the court that the judge ordered each juryman to be accompanied home by an armed police officer.

While the trial was in progres there was another outbreak of hooliganism in a Bowery saloon and a man was shot dead. In another quarter of the city a shopkeeper was murdered in his shop in daylight.

ELDERLY WOMEN BEST.

THE IDEAL AGE TO ENTER POLICE FORCE.

At what age is a woman at her best?

The Women's Suffrage Association of New York, in discussing a proposal to appoint women police officers, agreed that no woman should be appointed under thirty or over forty-five years of age.

"What about a woman who at fifty is just beginning to have time for something besides taking care of children"? demanded Miss Jane Sullivan. "At fifty a modern woman is in the prime of her powers."

"That is too old," retorted Miss Edith Reiffert. "If a woman is going to have a call to the police service she should get it before she is fifty. People do not go into the ministry, or teaching, or matrimony, or any other profession after fifty."

The Bill provides, says the "Telegraph," for the appointment of twenty policewomen under the same conditions as men are appointed.

Several triumphs for women are reported. The Illinois Central Railroad proposes to replace male ticket collectors by women, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad, report that the women cashiers at the stations are just as efficient and more economical than men.

LORD WILLINGDON AT HYDERABAD.

WARNING TO MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

REFERENCE TO RECENT SQUABBLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Feb. 7.

Their Excellencies arrived by special train at 10 this morning. The arrival was public and a salute of seventeen guns was fired on His Excellency descending from his carriage.

The Commissioner of Sind presented to the Governor the Civil and Military officials of the district. His Excellency then proceeded to the entrance hall of the station, where the President of the Municipality read an address to him.

Lord Willingdon then inspected the guard-of-honour furnished by the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, in the station yard. Their Excellencies next drove through the town and visited the tombs. From the tombs His Excellency visited the Civil Hospital, the High Schools and the Men's Training College, whilst Her Excellency visited the Female Training College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital. Their Excellencies then drove to the Collector's bungalow, where Mr. and Mrs. Beyts entertained them to lunch.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Hyderabad for Karachi at 3 p.m .to-day and will immediately proceed on board the Hardinge which leaves Karachi at eight to-night, arriving in Bombay harbour on Monday.

During the stay here of Their Excellencies and Party, the Municipality presented an address to the Governor to which he replied.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The address stated that the city had continued to make steady progress. The expansion on the north continued at a fairly rapid pace and great deal of the available land in that direction had now been taken up by the citizens for building purposes. The time had come when further building sities in the locality would be needed. They, therefore, approached His Excellency with a prayer to re-transfer to the Municipality the land occupied by the Central Prison, which measured about eighty acres of land and was transferred by the Municipality to Government twenty-one years ago without any payment, for the purpose of erecting the New Central Jail buildings when the extension of the city in that direction was not regarded as a practical possibility. Now that the extension had nearly reached the edge of the jail limits, and a very suitable and extensive sight was available on the Ganja Takar plateau, about two miles from the city, for the construction of a new up-to-date prison, they requested that their request be granted as it would help to relieve congestion in the town. If that retransfer of the site was made to the Municipality it would be prepared to abandon its request for a grant of land in different suburban parts of the city in aid of the city improvement schemes, which the government of India was willing to make on certain terms and conditions.

The address further stated that the Water Works scheme was being further carried out. The construction of a high level tank to be installed upon the Central Fort tower, was expected to be taken in hand shortly, and the Lhah Kadam Reservoir to be roofed over and partitioned and additional mains laid in the city. Their pumping machinery had been discovered to be inadequate and unable to meet the growing wants of the city for water. During the last hot weather, though it was working at very high pressure, yet it was unable to supply its requirements adequately. Under the advice of Mr. Dyer, Mechanical Engineer to the Government of Bombay, they had resolved, therefore, to purchase additional and more powerful machinery and were awaiting his final proposals on the subject. That additional plant was estimated to cost when installed, about a lakh of rupees and they appealed for a grant in aid of that extraordinary expenditure, as it would be over and above the estimated cost of their water works improvement scheme, as already approved by the Government.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The under-ground drainage scheme which they had resolved to introduce, was being framed by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay. A party of surveyors had been at work, taking levels and obtaining the required data for the project. As soon as the scheme was framed and approved by the Municipality and Government they proposed to devise means to meet its cost. Their funds were, however, very limited, their reserve fund being almost wholly absorbed by the water-works improvement scheme. They, therefore, needed a very substantial grant in aid of their drainage project and they trusted Government would be pleased to take their request into its most favourable consideration.

The Central Market of the city, which was under construction, and which was originally estimated to cost Rs. 60,000 would now cost over Rs. 1,25,000, the estimate having been considerably revised.

The two new school-houses which they were building last year, had been completed. They intended to take in hand the construction of three or four additional primary school buildings for which they hoped the expenditure would be provided by Government in accordance with the liberal policy followed by the Government now with regard to primary school buildings. Two of these schools would be for girls whose education was deserving of special encouragement at the hands of the Government.

In other directions, too, the Municipality was carrying out a fairly liberal programme. But a great deal yet remained to be done to improve the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the city and to increase the amenities of life in it.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, His Excellency said:—

Mr. President and members of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad:—It is with feelings of very real pleasure that Lady Willingdon and I find ourselves to-day in your important and historic city, and we are most grateful to you for the cordial welcome which you have extended to us. It is true that, on this occasion, our visit to this province has been a hurried one; but it has been of the greatest value to me in giving me and early insight into many important questions in the province which may come up for decision to the Government in the near future, and in enabling me to realise, as I gladly do, the loyalty and friendliness of the inhabitants of this important portion of the Bombay Presidency.

I hope with you that this, our first short visit to your city, may not be the last, and that before long we shall have an opportunity of again showing our personal interest in the progress of the province of Sind.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

Before referring to the various questions of interest which would have mentioned in your address I wish to say a few words with regard to an incident in your municipal life of which I have lately heard with the greatest regret. I do not intend to go into the details of this incident, which I understand, has caused much discussion amongst you of late. I would rather give you the views of my Government with regard to such unfortunate occurrences. We are anxious as occasion arises, to be able to extend the principles of local self-government throughout the Persidency; but when members of a municipality use their responsible position for the purposes of obstruction, and to make discussion under their duly constituted President impossible, when they put personal feeling before the good of the community which they represent, then the clock of progress is retarded and it may even be necessary for Government to intervene in the interest of the people themselves. I sincerely trust that the grave results of such an attitude on the part of municipal members may always be realized, and that all may, in future, show in their actions the high sense of duty and responsibility which their position demands.

I am much gratified to realise in your address the keen interest you are taking in the general development of your city and the health and well-being of the people under your care, and particularly note your various refences to the town improvement schemes which are engaging your attention. I understand that you have at this moment two town improvement schemes under consideration by your Municipality, and your suggestion that the Government should retransier to you the central prison area is a new and additional proposal. Let me advise you seriously to consider the relative, merits of these three schemes which you now have in hand and when you have decided which, in your judgment, is the best to press forward for the benefit of your town, I would ask you to lay your proposals before your Commissioner who will give all attention and consideration to your requirements. You may then rest assured that Government will take all reasonable steps to further your development.

I feel sure your will agree that it is quite impossible for me to give you any definite answer to-day to a suggestion which, if undertaken, will impose a very serious burden on the public revenues. As to the other improveement scheme which has been the subject of correspondence between my Government and the Govenment of India. I understand that you have under consideration the terms under which the Government of India are prepared to hand over this land. It, therefore, rests with your council to decide if the Municipality is able to undertake the financial liability involved under those terms. When your decision is taken, my Government will be glad to receive any representations you may have to make in the matter.

SANITATION AND EDUCATION.

The completion of your water supply scheme is evidently an urgent necessity and I trust you will spare no effort to complete it and maintain it in a throughly efficient condition. Any request for financial aid in this matter will be considered when forwarded through the proper quarter.

I am very glad to observe that you are fully alive to the educational necessities of the children in your city, and you may rely on our favourable consideration for assistance towards your primary schools if you will formulate your scheme in the usual manner.

Let me congratulate you, too, on your decision to establish a system of underground drainage, and your general attention to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. Let me congratulate you, further, on your decision to establish a system of compulsory vaccination among among your people. I feel confident that you are doing well in establishing this principle in order to stamp out, if possible the ravages of a disease which from time to time grievously visits this city. There can be no doubt that rules should be drawn up giving full consideration to the feelings and susceptibilities of all races and classes of your people and I see no reason to anticipate any hardships arising. In fact, I am sure the result of your action will prove to be as beneficial to the health of your city as it has been in the case of such towns as Sukkur and Karachi.

As this is the last public utterance that I shall have the opportunity of making during this visit to Sind, I should like to express on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myseelf our warm thanks for the kind greetings and friendly receptions which we have received wherever wee have been. Let me hope that when next we meet I may still find this province peopled by loyal prosperous, contended citizens working with cnfidence and harmony in support of the Commissioner and the officers who assist him, and let me assure you that I shall always take a keen interest in the material progress of this important portion of the Bohbay Presidency.

THE RECENT ADEN TRAGEDY.

HOW COL. WALKER MET HIS DEATH.

UNFORTUNATE COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 8.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Walker met his death under the following circumstances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker was deliberately shot by a Rajput Mohommedan who considered he had been unfairly punished. He had been awarded 14 days' C. B. for being in the bazaar improperly dressed and dirty. He was always a queer tempered man and the Commanding Officer had actually had an application for his compulsory discharge made out last March, but this was not carried out at the man's own earnest request. The amunition (old 303 sporting) was obtained by the man at Shaith Othman, a post on the boundary, here, where the 109th Infantry have a detachment and had been in his possession some two months. He procured his rifle from the armoury on the pretence of wanting to clean it. It was given him as some blank ammunition had been used that morning. He entered the office unnoticed because the orderlies on duty had all collected round the Jemadar, and were listening to the programme of events for regimental sports which had just been handed to him and which he was reading out, a combination of circumstances which rendered Colonel Walker sitting at his table an easy victim. Death was instantaneous. Mrs. Walker was most brave and plucky. She went Home by the next mail.

ETIQUETTE OF THE SHOE.

INCIDENT AT BIHAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The shoe question in Bihar which formed the subject of an interpellation at the Local Council, and which is agitating Indian Societies in Bengal and Bihar the Planters Association, recently held a meeting at Muzafurpur at which they adopted the following resolution.

The question arose in this way. Mr. Luby, the Magistrate of Mamhum, requested a local zemindar who entered his Court with Hindustani shoes on, to go outside and take off his shoes.

When interpellated Government in reply said, that it is believed to be the ordinary custom in this Province for persons wearing Hindustani shoes to remove them when entering a public or private room where respect should be shown, just as a European, would in similar circumstances, remove his hat.

It is the duty of an officer presiding over a court of justice to see that due respect is paid to its dignity and authority Under these circumstances Government do not propose to issue any orders in the matter.

The reply of government was considered by the people as not satisfactory and disatisfaction was expressed both on the platform and through the press.

The planters of Bihar have supported government and adapted the following resolution:—That the Bihar planters at a general meeting fully support the action of the Bihar and Orrissa Government with reference to the shoe question and that there will be no modification of the old established custom of a person wearing Hindustani shoes of removing them before entering a court or private residence.

INDIAN CAVALRY POLO TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament will commence on the 11th instant and will be played on the Durbar Polo ground.

The following is the result of the draw:—

First round to be played on Wednesday the 11th instant.—The 4th Cavalry v. The 39th Central India Horse.

Second Round to be played on Thursday, the 12th instant.—The 8th Cavalry v. The 9th Hodson's Horse; The 30th Lancers v. The 15th Lancers; The 28th Light Cavalry v The 32nd Lancers; The 19th Lancers v. The 18th Lancers. On Friday, the 13th instant.—The 50th Cavalry v. 17th Cavalry; The 2nd Lancers v. The 11th Lancers; The 34th Poona Horse v. 23rd Cavalry; Winners of the first Round v. The 3rd Skinners' Horse.

PROPOSED MINISTER OF SPORTS.

The curious proposition of a Minister of Sports, after the manner of a Minister of Fine Arts, has been made in Paris. Russia already possesses such a State functionary. M. de Zuylen de Nyevelt, the President of the Automobile Club, who has been interviewed on the subject, thinks that the creation of a central and official organism to direct athleticism in this country is hardly desirable. The various existing organizations perform their work very intelligently; thanks to their continued efforts, sports daily take a more important development. "Leave things as they are," he says.

What one wants particularly, he insists, is to preach union amongst the various bodies controlling sports. Once this union is effected, one could nominate a president-general, who, perhaps, might have the title of Minister; but this Minister should keep himself free from politics.

M. Lemercier, the energetic President of the Union of French Societies of Athletic Sports, thinks that the present machinery works very well, and apparently considers that the Minister is scarcely practical politics.

SENSATION IN FORGERY CASE.

SEQUEL TO ACCUSED'S ACQUITTAL.

JUDICIAL CRITICISM OF THE VERDICT.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S STRONG COMMENTS.

JUSTICE GROSSLY MISCARRIED

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

At the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the First Criminal Sessions was dissolved. After listening to the evidence and Counsel's address, his Lordship and the jury concluded the hearing of the cheque forgery case, the last case on the calendar, in which Vinayak Ganput, formerly a Customs clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company was charged in connection with a forged cheque for Rs. 10,826. At six o'clock in the evening, the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, a verdict which so very much surprised the learned judge that he was led to very severely criticise the verdict as most perverse and against the weight of evidence, grossly miscarrying justice. As the verdict was unanimous, his Lordship found no other alternative than to acquit the accused, and in doing so he observed that he was acquitting a criminal.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Inspector E. Morris, of the C. I. D., conducted the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. Munsiff.

Mr. Nichloson examined Anandrao Ganpat Talpade, who said that it was the accused who had tendered the cheque for payment.

Mr. Nicholson then led evidence to show that the Rs. 10,826 were paid out of the Bank, but the shroffs failed to identify the man to whom they had paid the moneys. All that they said was that they paid the money to the man who presented the token and answered to the name which was endorsed at the back of the cheque.

The accused's mistress deposed to accused having paid her Rs. 200 in cash, and having purchased gold ornaments furniture and sari for her.

Cross-examined, she said that a part of these presents was made to her about the Ganesh Chaturthi holidays while some was given as a present for the Dussera holidays. The Chaturthi was in September and Dussera in the beginning of October. The "sari" was given to her on the Divali day, the 30th October, while the furniture was sent to her after the Divali.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY POLICE.

The accused's father said that when he went to see his son in jail with Mr. Athavle pleader, the accused complained of ill-treatment by the police and showed him certain injuries on his person. Mr. Athavle brought this to the notice of the jailor, who assured witness that he would show the injuries to the jail doctor.

Mr. Nicholson wished to re-examine the witness, when his Lordship remarked that he would not start an inquiry into these allegations. If the accused had any complaint to make he could do so before a magistrate by charging those who assaulted him.

Mr. Nicholson said that Mr. Velinkar might urge hereafter that the accused, when he was taken to the bank after his arrest, pointed out the various persons because of this ill-treatment.

His Lordship said that that was a very insignificant part of the prosecution case.

Dwarkadass Naranji deposed to his never having received the cheque in question or having cashed it. He said that he never knew the accused and had not seen him before his arrest.

Inspector E. Morris, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he had investigated this case. He arrested the accused on the 2nd December after watching him for certain time in consequence of an anonymous letter received by him. The accused made a statement to witness on the 3rd and took him to the Mercantile Bank and pointed out the two clerks Anandrao and Dhanjibhoy. He then pointed out the table behind the counter and pointed out Mr. Main. The accused then pointed out two Parsi cashiers and from there he went to the table where there was a pad for the use of the public, picked up a pen and wrote the name "Ramchandra B. Joshi" on an envelope, which was lying there. The accused then pointed out a Parsi from whom he had received silver. Witness was always two yards behind him. There was no one with the accused at the time. Nobody suggested to him to point out anybody. Witness might have suggested to him to sign as he had done that day. That must be in consequence of the statement made to witness. The ledger clerks had previously given him the description of the man who had cashed the cheque and witness took the notes of the same.

With regard to the identification of the man, witness said that the accused was taken into Mr. Main's room and Anandrao was sent for. Anandrao at once recognised the accused.

TREATED AS A GENTLEMAN.

To the Court witness said the accused was in police custody from the time of his arrest until he was sent to jail. The accused was kept in the magistrate's lock-up and was available to the police whenever required. Witness saw him every day but he never complained to him of ill-treatment. Witness did not ill-treat him and there was no occasion to do so. The accused came to him as a gentleman and was treated as a gentleman. This was the first time he heard allegations of ill-treatment. The accused made his statement at once and had given him all the information he required. He had nothing else left to find out from the accused.

Cross-examined, witness said that his investigation was not complete on the 3rd December, it was not complete even now. Inspector Taki was associated with him in the inquiry. On the night of the 2nd December the accused was in Mr. Taki's house but that was to suit their convenience as he could be near the spot, the day being one of the Mohorrum days. The accused was made to write the name "Ramchandra B. Joshi" about 200 times. That must have been done after the 3rd December. The accused was made to write several writings in police custody. There was no reason to ill-treat the accused after tiffin time on the 3rd December. The statement of the accused was there, but the inquiries were to be made besides the accused was remanded in police custody on the morning of the 3rd. Witness did not send the accused to a magistrate for his statement being recorded. In Bombay it was not the custom; it was done under very special circumstances. The accused was sent to jail on the 19th.

Re-examined, witness said that the further inquiries consisted of collecting evidence and recovering monies. No moneys had been recovered.

To his Lordship, witness said that when the police felt that there was no difficulty in proving the case, they did not resort to a confession. In fact in Bombay they very very rarely had confessions recorded, and that was because of the various allegations made subsequently. The Bombay police did not care for confessions.

Mr. Nicholson here closed his case.

BEATEN FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS.

The accused, in his statement to the Court, said that he was arrested in his office by two policemen, who said that he was wanted by Inspector Taki. He went to Mr. Taki's bungalow in a victoria. There Mr. Taki showed him a cheque and asked if he knew anything about it. He said that he knew nothing about it. He was questioned several times in that way, but he gave the same reply. Mr. Taki then told his subordinates to take him (accused) inside and beat him. The policemen beat him for nearly two hours. Mr. Taki said that if he did not say as tutored he would be further beaten. As he was afraid, he consented to say, as Mr. Taki told him to. Mr. Taki then told him to say that Krishnarao tore the cheque from the book and forged the saheb's signature and that Naranyanrao wrote the body of it. Mr. Taki said that if he made such a statement he would be allowed to go. Mr. Taki then asked him to sign "Ramchandra B. Joshi" on a piece of paper and got him to do it about 200 times. Mr. Taki then told him to say "yes" to everything at the Bank and out of fear of beating he consented and did so at the Bank. As regards further explanation he left the case in the hands of his counsel.

His Lordship: He will say the rest?

Mr. Velinkar intimated that he did not propose to call any witnesses.

Mr. Nicholson then addressed the jury. He said that though the case had been a rather complicated one, it was proved to the hilt in every particular. He then dwelt at length on the evidence, in which, he said there was nothing unreasonable. The accused was identified by the witnesses of their own accord and there was nothing unusual in it having regard to the circumstances of the case. With regard to the allegation of police torture, Mr. Nicholson said that it was made as the defence had to get over the evidence relating to the pointing out of the people at the Bank as he had implicated himself very strongly by that conduct. Counsel then dwelt on the evidence regarding the hand-writing and said that though Mr. Webster had conscientiously refused to swear that the body of the cheque was in the hand-writing of the accused, but he had said that the moment he saw the cheque he was at once convinced that it was in the hand-writing of the accused. Evidence like this, he submitted, must convince them with reasonable certainty that it was the accused who wrote out the body of the cheque. If that was thought to be insufficient, then the jury could compare that hand-writing with the proved hand-writing of the accused and notice a marked similarity in the letters in these documents.

In conclusion, counsel said that if they believed his evidence and he submitted that they ought to believe it, they must return a verdict of guilty on all the charges, and asked them to wholly disregard the allegations of torture, which on the face of them, he said, were ridiculous.

EVIDENCE UNWORTHY OF CREDIT.

Mr. Velinkar next addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. His case, he said, was that the whole accusation against his client was false. He denied the case entirely and left it to the jury to judge whether the evidence in the case was sufficient and satisfactory. He conceded without further argument that a blank cheque was stolen from the offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company. It was immaterial for him to discuss that point because the point was "did the accused steal that cheque?" They had no concern with who else stole it and he asked them to apply their minds in detail to the evidence. He remarked that there was no satisfactory evidence that the accused stole the cheque. Then there was nothing to show that the accused was in possession of the cheque on the 8th November, but for the evidence of Dhanjibhoy Chinoy and Anandrao. But for these two witnesses, he said, there was no direct evidence in the case. With regard to these two witnesses, he said he had a great deal to say later on but he satisfied himself at this stage by merely making a general comment that both these witnesses were absolutely unworthy of credit. Both these witnesses had been before the jury and he asked them to remember their demeanour in the witness-box. He asked them to remember him, as he said, Dhanjibhoy had fenced with his questions, how he had prevaricated with those questions and how he had eventually contradicted his answers. With regard to Anandrao, he said, that they must have noticed the defiant manner in which Anandrao had stood up in the box and answered his questions and so to say challenged the inquiry.

Coming to the charge of forgery, he asked them to remember that merely writing out the body of the cheque was not forgery, which could only be complete when the signature "William Ross" was put on it. Even if the body of the cheque was in the handwriting of the accused it did not follow that he forged it. There was no doubt on this point and the charge also stated that he forged the cheque by dishonestly and fraudulently signing the name "W. M. Ross" on it. Now there was not an atom of evidence to show that the signature "W. M. Ross" was in the accused's handwriting or that he forged that signature.

The evidence with regard to the handwriting in the body of the cheque was also very conflicting, and he asked the jury to hold that it was not in the accused's handwriting, having regard to the fact that the accused was allowed to attend office without the slightest suspicion against him after the officials of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, had seen the cheque and the hand-writing in the body of it.

Coming to the last part of the charges, namely of using the forged cheque and cheating the Bank, Counsel said that the only point to consider was whether it was proved beyond any reasonable doubt that it was the accused who presented the cheque. This brought him to the evidence particularly of Dhanjibhoy and Anandrao and he very adversely criticised that evidence which he described as an afterthought.

He also referred to the allegation of torture by the police and remarked that the accused's subsequent conduct and the failure of the prosecution to put Mr. Taki in the box confirmed the allegation. It was not a strange thing in this country but it was a common method adopted by the police to extort information. He did not ask the jury to run away with the idea that he suggested that Mr. Morris or Mr. Taki themselves committed the torture. The accused did not say so but both the inspectors surely must have their underlings, who did this thing. It was not to be wondered that those underlings did do it to extort a confession. This took him to the evidence relating to the identification of the accused at the Bank. He said Inspector Morris had told them that he (Mr. Morris) had treated the accused as a gentleman. If Mr. Morris had wished to be fair to the accused, he would not have gone through the farce of getting him identified in the manner he had done, but he would have put the accused among a lot of other people and then asked the Bank clerks to identify him. On all these considerations he asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty for at the most it was a case of the gravest doubt.

THE SUMMING UP.

His Lordship then summed up the case to the jury. He said that the jury should approach this case as men of sound common sense. The case was a very simple one and did not bristle with any difficulties and did not require many minutes for its consideration. The accused was charged with four offences but they all flowed from one transaction and the whole thing resolved into a nutshell. His Lordship asked the jury to leave aside for a moment the question of theft. Were they satisfied that the cheque was a forgery? Could there be any doubt as to that? That fact even counsel for the accused had not challenged. It, therefore, followed that the cheque was not drawn by Ewart Latham and Company and that it was drawn by somebody who had stolen it. Then where was the necessity of broken locks and ingress in the room, etc? A thief who stole something did not do so in the presence of witnesses. He must have an opportunity of stealing it. If they were satisfied that the cheque was a forgery then certainly it was stolen for one thing was the direct corrollary and consequence of the other. Then where was the room for argument? They were not there to inquire what opportunities the accused had to commit the theft. Then he would go a step further. The Evidence Act authorised them to draw an inference that if a man was found to be in possession of stolen property very soon after the theft, then it might be presumed that he is the thief. Then in this case who was the person in the possession of the cheque? That was the only question for them to decide, for with reference to the two charges of using the forged cheque and cheating the Bank, the fact was there that the cheque was presented and money taken. The only question before them was who forged the cheque and who presented it? And was this a case that presented any difficulty in view of the evidence before them? To ask them to believe that the witnesses, even eliminating Mr. Morris, who had no reason to be prejudiced or biassed against the accused, had perjured to convict an innocent man for the sake of earning *kudos* was asking them to act in a manner most inconsistent with their duties. They were all respectable witnesses and would they perjure themselves simply for the sake of earning *kudos*? And *kudos* in what? In getting a man convicted? His Lordship was willing to go so far as to ask them to eliminate from their consideration the conduct of the accused at the Bank on the 3rd December, in view of the allegation made by Mr. Velinkar without the least justification that that was due to police torture.

BOMBAY PROUD OF ITS POLICE.

Mr. Velinkar had asked Mr. Morris in the course of his examination why he had not sent the accused to a magistrate for having his confession recorded, but his Lordship was glad to say that that was a practice which had not been prevalent in Bombay and his Lordship trusted would never prevail. They in Bombay were proud of the methods of the police in investigating cases and they would never like to see a method adopted whereby they could first get an accused person to make a confession and then to retract it, followed by allegation against the police of torture or threat or inducements. These were methods which had not reached the city of Bombay and his Lordship trusted would never reach Bombay. The police here were manly in its investigation of cases. They collected evidence and put it before the Court and did not depend on confessions and in very very rare cases they heard a case in which confession was sought to be used.

His Lordship therefore asked them to eliminate from their consideration, to throw to the winds, to give no regard to what the accused did on the 3rd December. All that they had to consider was whether the cheque was forged by him, presented by him and cashed by him and for that they had to see whether the evidence was cogent and consistent or whether it was untrue and unreliable. If they thought that all these witnesses were liars then they would acquit the accused but before doing so they must be satisfied that a great many people, respectable people, who had no object in lying had lied. Was this a case which required any imagination, or guess-work? It was for them to say whether they believed the evidence or not. In this case the evidence was very short. They had eight documents proved to be in the hand-writing of the accused and the body of the cheque. In this case there was no suggestion that somebody else had imitated the accused's hand-writing. Then who imitated his hand-writing and imitated it so remarkably well? They had to put two and two together, the documents and the body of the cheque, and see whether it was not the same man who wrote both. If they were satisfied that it was the accused who had done it, it was one point. If they were not they would return a verdict accordingly. Then this was not a case in which they were relegated to a comparison of the hand-writing. They had Mr. Webster's evidence and his Lordship placed the greatest reliance on that evidence which was given most cautiously and carefully. Who was in a better position than Mr. Webster to know the accused's hand-writing and he said that it was in the hand-writing of the accused. Then they had the evidence of Krishnarao and the accused's own assistant against whom no suggestion whatever had been made and who had no ill-will to bear against the m[illegible]. In spite of all this if they thought that [illegible] evidence was not sufficient or satisfactory then only they should reject it. Then there was the evidence of identity. In this case in view of the circumstances that had existed had they any reason to doubt that evi[illegible]ce? The incidents were such that they would impress themselves on the mind of every person. Had they any reason to suspect that Dhanjishah and Anandrao, both respectable persons occuying a responsible position, were lying for sending a man to jail for earning *kudos*. They had seen the demeanour of these witnesses in the box and they had heard all that would be said against them, in fact nothing more damaging could be said, but his Lordship was unable to conceive why it was dangerous to rely on the evidence given by respectable persons.

In conclusion his Lordship said that if they believed all this evidence it was their duty to return a verdict of guilty. If they had any reasonable or substantial doubt in their mind, by all means they should give the benefit of that doubt to the accused. On their unanimous verdict his Lordship's action would be governed and his Lordship trusted that the jury would return a unanimous verdict.

"JUSTICE GROSSLY MISCARRIED."

The jury retired to consider their verdict and returned after twenty minutes. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown the foreman intimated that they unanimously found the accused not guilty.

His Lordship (surprised)—Not guilty?

The Foreman—Yes, My Lord.

His Lordship—Well gentlemen, sometimes justice is miscarried and in this case certainly it is grossly miscarried.

Addressing the interpreter, his Lordship said:—"Tell the accused that he is an exceedingly lucky man that the jury have come to the conclusion on some methods of reasoning which is very difficult for me to understand, that he is not guilty. As their verdict is unanimous, thought most perverse and against the weight of evidence, I have no other alternative but to acquit him and in doing so I feel that I am acquitting a criminal."

The accused was then discharged and the Sessions dissolved.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

At the resumed preliminary examination in the Rajabazar Bomb case to-day Mr. Denham, Superintendent of the Bengal C. I. D., stated that on calling recently at a students' mess in Mannicktollah street to make enquiries in connection with the Inspector murder case, he found the names of Nirmal Kanto Roy (accused in the Inspector murder case) and sixteen other students contained in a cipher list.

The assistant jailor of the Alipore Central Jail produced copies of letters written by Dinesh Chunder Das Gupta about a box which was at Jogesh Roy's room.

At the conclusion of to-day's proceedings the prisoners were formally questioned but refused to make any statement at this stage. After examining a few other witnesses the preliminary examination of prosecution witnesses was closed.

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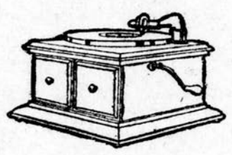

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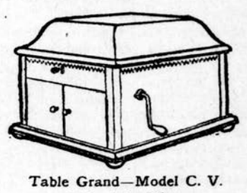

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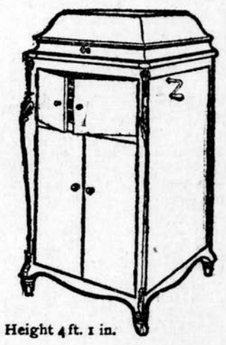

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TRUSTEES AT VARIANCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

OOSMAN ADAM PATELL v. SARABAI.

The defendant in this suit is the widow of a Cutchi Memon one Ahmed Haji Joosub. He died leaving him surviving the defendant, two married daughters and one unmarried minor daughter. The plaintiff says that the defendant on the 26th September 1912, created a trust of certain properties, viz. gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 4,000, two prows and a building and a vacant piece of land at Sewree. By the trust deed the plaintiff and the defendant were constituted trustees. The plaintiff says that he accepted the said trust and continued to recover rents of the immoveable property till January, 1913, when the defendant gave notices to the tenants to pay the rents to herself only. Since then the plaintiff alleges that the defendant has been appropriating the rents to her own use, not carrying out the trusts; and has been preventing the plaintiff from taking part in the recoveries. The plaintiff says that the defendant has not been paying interest to the mortgagee of the property with the result that he has threatened a sale of the property. The beneficiaries under the trust have also not been paid and one of them has filed a suit against the trustees. The plaintiff prays for a declaration that the trust is binding on the defendant, that she may be ordered to account for her management and that the defendant may be ordered to allow the plaintiff to carry out the trust jointly with the defendant.

ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE.

The defendants admits the execution of the document of 26th September 1912, but says that it was got executed by her by undue influence and misrepresentations on the plaintiff's part. She says that after her husband's death the plaintiff and one Moledina Oomer, who were her husband's friends, carried on a sham fright *inter se* to deprive her of her husband's estate. Moledina first said that the deceased had left a will appointing him sole executor After this the plaintiff approached the defendant and said the will in Moledina's possession was revoked by another writing in the plaintiff's possession and that a notice to that effect would silence Moledina. After that correspondence was carried on through Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas with Moledina and eventually he gave up his contentions on payment of Rs. 300 out of the estate of the deceased. The plaintiff then represented to the defendant that the will of the deceased in his possession appointed him sole executor and gave the whole property to charity subject to a payment of Rs. 5 monthly to her and her daughter. Relying on this representation of the plaintiff the defendant says that she was fraudulently induced to execute the trust-deed. At the time of signing it she did not understand its effect and had no independent advice. She was also induced to hand over to the plaintiff her "stridhan" ornaments worth Rs. 4,000 which belonged absolutely to her along with all the property of the deceased. The defendant counterclaims that the trust deed may be declared not binding on her and the same may be delivered up and cancelled.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant.

After the hearing had proceeded for some time, the parties expressed a desire to compromise the suit and the suit was adjourned.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldass.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria.

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THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

To speak to the minutes of consent decree.
221-13—Payne and Co., Hafizboo widow v Ranchordas Dharsi and ors, Little and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.
502-07—Smetham B and Co., The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and anr v Dayabhai Tapidas and ors, Bagh. N. and Co., Eugelow G. W. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

1166-13—Payne and Co., The Standard Bank Ltd. v Jehangir Moogarmal, Edge. G. W. and Co.

Long Causes.

618-13—Wadia G. and Co., Parkha Dolle and Co. affirm v Yacoob Ebraham Sayani and anr. In person, Jen. G. and D.
1114-13—Dapn F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.
1094-13—Patel & Ez. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedalli & ors. v. Ebrahaim Jafferji Motichand & Co.
842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Abdoolkar v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un. P and P, Patell and Ez.
1241-12—Mulla & Mulla Sardarmall Kasturchand & ors. v. Abdul Razack Sulleman & anr. Dubash & Co.
746-11—Shroff D & D Manecklal Papatlal & Co. a firm v. Chunilal Jekesondas Choksi Motichand & D.
685-13—Ragh N & Co. Sheth Labhoy Triumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kasturchand Gandi Motichand & D. For postponement.
595-12—Sham. M & H Panaji Premaji a firm v. Nathoo Oomaji and anr. Jamsatji P & D.
573-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edg. G. W. & Co.
747-13—Bick M R & Co Tilockchand Kalianmal v. Haridas Morarji & anr. Madh. K & Ch.
1268-12—Madh. K and Ch., Jamnadas Mathuradas v Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H and Co., For Postponement.
230-13—Kotund. L and M., Babulal Bhagwandas v Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein, Manecklal and Tyabji.
O S 620-12—Unwalla P and P., Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors. Wadia G and Co., Pest. R. K. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 55.
For Consent Decree.

88-13—Unwalla P and P., Gokuldas Dayaram Master v Jaffer Mahomed Gulam Hoosein and anr., Jehangir M and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P., Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.
79-12—Malvi H M & R Brijraj Buldevdas & ors v. Birdichand Prithviraj and anr Payne and Co. Vachha & Co.
140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Raghunath Khewoor & ors Manecklal & T & Vachha & Co.
512-12—**Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.**
360-13—**Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.**
772-13—**Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.**
767-13—**Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Diasha Nusserwanji Darwalla & anr.**
757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.
809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.
630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.
637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.
688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary P and D.
99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.
249-13—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

To speak to the minutes of Decretal Order of Reference to Comr.
377-13—J Mantri, Jagannath Dharma v Jamnabai widow and anr. Jeh M and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

834-13—Pandia & Co Rustomji Hirjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v. Sorabji Dossabhai Nadirsha and ors Wadia G & Co Part heard 3-2-14 Purnanand & Co.
889-13—Madh K & Ch. Morarji Thackersi & Co. a firm v. Aga Haji Abdereman & Sons a firm Mulla & Mulla Part heard 2-2-14.

Short Cause.

11-14—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Manecklai widow v Nandlal Thakerseydas, Wadia G and Co, Part Heard, 13-1-14.

For argument of Rule to annual order of Adjudication.

ins. D.Ct 523-13—Payne & Co. Ramgopal Hiralal & ors. Insolvent Joharmal Mulchand applicant v. Mohanlal Han Bro's & ors. Petitioning Creditors Surajmal & Co. Part heard 4-2-14.

Long Causes.

240-13—Matu J & M Mangaldas N Motiwalla & anr v. Abdul Razak Haji Sooleman Abdul Wahed Payne & Co. 4-2-14. For further hearing.

Long Causes.

1085-13—Jehangir G & B Gordhandas Haridas Joshi v. Kessarbai widow & anr. Rustomji & Co.
103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Alibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.
250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.
858-13—Amin & Desai Messrs Ruberdos Narsoo-esa a firm v. Naranji Datyabhai Motichand & D.
1037-13—Payne & Co Mahomed bin Abdul Wahab Nushari v. Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob Motichand & D.
1063-13—Craigie B & Co The Bank of India Ltd. v. Abdool Oziz & Abdulla Basama a firm Payne & Co.
1047-13—Bhai K & G Keshavji Ramji Laklmudas & ors v. Norarji Virji Mulla & Mulla.
992-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ahmed Haji Munji Edgelow G W & Co.
900-13—Surajmal & Co. Pitamber Padamsey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas and anr Unwalla P & P & Patell & Ez.
1000-13—Bhaishanker K & G Chunilal Krishnashanker v. The Krishna Co Ltd. In person.
994-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.
1219-12—Malvi H M & R Bansidhar Lachminarayen Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm. Ard. H & Co.
805-13—Surajmal and Co., Kanji Pragji v Premji Vallabhdas and ors, Ard. H D and Co., Jeh. G and B., Madhavji K. and C., Mirza M and M.
1022-12—Wadia G and Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v N. Gokaldas and Co. a firm and anr, Payne and Co.

FAMINE RELIEF IN U. P.

REPORT OF EXTE SIVE SCARCITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The crop telegram dated 31st January does not indicate any material change in the agricultural prospect. In northern India, the price of wheat was generally above the normal and the prices of other grains ranged from between warning and scarcity rates.

The U. P. Government wires, "The week was rainless. Winter rains are urgently needed. Scarcity has been declared in the Moradabad district as a whole. Six Departmental works are open in the Jalaun district and seventh was opened on the 2nd instant and three more being arranged for during the current month. Eight relief works are in progress in Banda. Two test works are to be opened in the Tahsils of Sambhal and Bilari in the Moradabad district very shortly. Test works were opened in Etawah from the 2nd instant. Test work and two aided works are in progress in Budaun. A district Board road work is opened in the Tahsil. Bah of Agra. Aided works have been opened in the Tahsils of Barar and Mewa in the Allahabad district, but figures are not yet available. Two test works are open in Allahabad, three in Jhansi and three in Hamirpur. Gratuitous relief was started in Etawah from the 26th January, 1914. Poorhouses are open in Etawah, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda. Several unaided private works are in progress in Budaun, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jahnsi, Hamirpur and Banda. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week were:—

WORKS.

Jalaun 11,839, Banda 18,281, total 33,120.

DEPENDENT.

Jalaun 6,959, Banda 9,320, total 16,279.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

Jalaun 8,035, Banda 12,642, total 20,677.

POORHOUSES.

Banda 12. Grand total 70,088.

TEST WORKS.

Budaun 1,394, Allahabad 351, Jhansi 940, Hamirpur 1,321, total 3,006.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

Moradabad 21, Muttra 654, Etawah 1,512, Budaun 865, Jhansi 9,980, Hamirpur 5,637, total 18,669.

POORHOUSES.

Etawah 18, Hamirpur 5, total 23. Grand total 21,698.

Takavi is being distributed for wells, bundhi as, irrigation and for aided works. Crime shows an increase in Etawah, Jhansi and Hamirpur but elsewhere it is normal. No increase in mortality is reported. Medical arrangements are sufficient. Numbers on relief works are increasing as people are resorting freely to the works. In some places people are still clinging to their homes on account of their cattle. Little wandering or emigration is noticed. Emigration and immigration are still on a small scale. Blankets and clothing are being distributed from the charitable relief funds. The price basis is from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Byrne resigns the Civil Service.

The criminal case of Lala Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, v. Rai Bahadur Mulraj under section 500 I.P.C., is transferred from the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras, to the District Magistrate's Court, Lahore.

Messrs. Syed Hassan Imam, Bar-at-Law, C. P. Beacherit I. C. S. and E. P. Chapman I.C.S., are appointed temporary judges of the High Court of Bengal, for two years with effect from the 5th February.

Captain F. R. Shettle, I.M.S., is employed temporarily in the Civil Department, Bombay.

Engineer W. W. Collins, A. I. M. is appointed Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, and Engineer Collins becomes Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. J. W. Nelson, C.S., becomes Personal Assistant to the Director of Criminal Intelligence.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Eccles, C.S., Assistant Collector, Customs, is granted eleven months' leave.

It is notified that a duty at the rate of Rs. 600 for each chest containing 120 lbs. will be imposed on opium imported by land from the Government factory at Ghazipur, U.P., into the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. H. G. Graves, Controller of Patents and Designs, is granted nine months' leave.

Mr. J. W. Meates, Electrical Advisor to the Government of India, officiates in addition to his own duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that a special court shall be constituted for the trial of Guru Govindgir and others for having committed offences in connection with the recent disturbance in Rewa Kantha, and Mr. F. W. Alleson, C.S., Assistant Judge, Belgaum, and Major H. A. K. Gough are appointed Judges.

Mr. R. H. New, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is appointed Vice-Consul at Birjand.

Captain J. A. Brett is granted one year's leave.

Captain J. G. L. Ranking is posted as Assistant Commissioner at Hazara.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. D. Stewart, I.M.S., officiates as Heath Officer, Simla, vice Captain Deedham, I.M.S., on deputation under the Government of India.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Pool is posted to the Civil Veternary Department, Behar and Orissa.

LGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. S. Chatfield, Barrister-at-Law, acts as editor of the Indian Law Report, High Court of Bombay, vice Mr. W. L. Weldon granted leave from 1st March to 4th September, 1914.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Bandari, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts of U.P., is granted one month and fourteen days' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. A. Trafford is granted six months' extension of leave.

Major W. T. Barry, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted increased staff pay of Rs. 500.

Major Murray, 89th Punjabis, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. Following Captains in the Indian Medical Service are promoted:—Majors' S. H. L. Abbott, A. W. Greig, R. J. Bradly, J. Wood, T. W. Harley, J. W. McCoy, R. D. Wilcocks, T. G. F. Paterson, Dewan Ganpat Rai, R. M. Barron, W. R. J. Scroggie and H. H. G. Knapp.

Lieutenant-Colonels H. N. Taylor and F. H. Domenichetti and Major M. Mick, I.M.S., retire from the Service.

Volunteer Officer's decoration has been conferred on Major H. M. Crozier, Surma Valley Light Horse.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer R. J. Wilkinson is proommted Engineer.

Engineer Vile retires from the service.

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Secretaries and Treasuries.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

A long Despatch from the Goverment of India to the Secretary of State on the subject of the recording of confessions is published. After detailing the correspondence with the Local Governments and High Courts which revealed a concensus of opinion that there should be no prohibition of the recording of confessions before trial the Despatch says that, in face of such a consensus of opinion, the Government of India is not prepared to support the radical modification of procedure which has been suggested, but proposes measures calculated to discourage the police, from placing reliance on confessions, to diminish the risk of the ill-treatment of the accused persons, and to give surer guarantees that confessions are really voluntary.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The following papers, having been presented to Parliament by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are published for general information:—

From the Government of India, Home Department:—

To His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

"We have the honour to communicate for your Lordship's information the result of an examination which we have made, in consultation with local Governments, of certain important considerations relating to the recording of the confessions of persons accused of criminal charges. The enquiry formed part of a general examination which was initiated in 1911 of the Provincial rules in force governing various matters connected with the investigation of offences by the police, the object of which was to apprise all local Governments of the action which had been taken in other provinces towards dealing with the same subjects, and, to ensure the further scrutiny of the local regulations with a view to to remedying possible defects in them, and, embodying provisions which had been found useful elsewhere. With our Home Department letter of the 12th July, 1911, we accordingly circulated a precis of the orders in force on the subject of the procedure to be followed in the production before magistrates of accused persons who had intimated a wish to confess and in the actual record by magistrates of the confessions of persons who were thus brought before them. And, while inviting opinions regarding amendments which might suggest themselves we particularly asked for answers to the following questions, namely:—

"Whether on a balance of advantages and disadvantages it facilitated the ends of justice to have confessions recorded at all before the trial comemnces, except in very special circumstances and by the orders of the district magistrates? Whether, assuming that the practice of recording confessions before trial continued, it was practicable to introduce more stringent safeguards against abuse, and, whether the actual procedure of magistrates in recording confessions was susceptible of improvement?

POSSIBLE REFORMS.

"We annex copies of the replies received (enclosures Nos. 2 to 11) and in reviewing the matter we have had regard to various suggestions which have been mooted by questions in the House of Commons, and, in the course of discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council indicating possible lines of reform. Briefly, these may be said to comprise the prohibition of all record of confessions prior to trial or a legal instruction to the effect that no conviction could be based upon a confession once made, but subsequently retracted unless the commission of the offence was materially corroborated by direct evidence.

"As your Lordship is aware, the powers of magistrates to record statements or confessions made in the course of police investigations are defined in Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code which runs as follws:—(1) Every magistrate, not being a police officer, may record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under this chapter, or at any time afterwards before commencement of the inquiry or trial. (2) Such statement shall be recorded in such of the manners hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence as is, in his opinion, best fitted for the circumstances of the case. Such confessions shall be recorded and signed in the manner provided in Section 364 and such statements or confessions shall then be forwarded to the magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried. (3) No magistrate shall record any such confession, unless, he upon questioning the person making it, has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily and when he records any confession he shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:—I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him. (Signed A. B. Magistrate.) Explanation.—It is not necessary that the magistrate receiving and recording a confession or statement should be a magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

ISSUES RAISED.

"The major issue raised in the discussion of this matter involves the cancellation of these provisions. The minor issues cover the possibility of adopting further precautions with the object of securing that confessions are only recorded if voluntarily made. Underlying the consideration of the whole question is the desire to prevent any miscarryings of justice arising from the record of confessions which are not willingly volunteered, or which are taken down in circumstances, in which it cannot be guaranteed that they contain a full statement of what he wishes to say. And, with that desire, it is needless to state, that we are in complete sympathy. The dangers to be avoided are the misuse of their powers by the investigating police in order to induce persons charged with offences to make false admissions of guilt, and, the intervention of inexperienced magistrates who do not appreciate the necessity of ascertaining the circumstances in which a statement is made or of recording it carefully and in detail. We have no wish to deny these risks or to refrain from any measure calculated to minimize them and we think that it may fairly be claimed that they have long been generally recognized as is shown by the instructions already issued. There are, however, considerations, which deserve to be carefully weighed before the simple expedient is accepted of abolishing the recording of all confessions made before trial, and, in dealing with the question we think it essential that it should be approached, not from the standpoint of condemning the whole police force as unscrupulous, but rather with the desire to encourage among the police a spirit of pride in their work, to discourage attempts to substitute confessions for intelligent detective methods, and, to emphasise the disgrace which attaches to resort to the ill-treatment of prisoners. We believe that this feeling is to be found among the new generation of police to a greater extent than is frequently credited, and our policy should proceed upon its recognition rather than upon an attitude of widespread distrust.

JUDICIAL OPINION.

Reverting to the main consideration, whether the recording of confessions prior to trial shall be allowed at all, the salient features of the correspondence is the practical unanimity of judicial authority against any prohibition. With the exception of the Lower Burma Chief Court three judges of the Madras High Court and one judge of the Bombay High Court differing in the two instances last mentioned from the majority of their collegues, the leading courts in other provinces traverse the arguments advanced in our letter of the 12th July, 1911, and urge that no such departure of practice is required. That these high judicial officers are unwilling to approve of any such prohibition is a valuable indication of the fact that these confessions are not regarded in the majority of cases as false or taint; in fact, the instances in which the courts express a positive opinion that a bogus confession has been obtained by reason of the tutoring or ill-treatment of the prisoner by the police are, we believe, few. It happens no doubt that the courts may think it unsafe in the absence of other evidence to convict upon the basis of a retracted confession but this is not necessarily synonymous with a finding that the confession was untrue, or, that it had been obtained by improper means. The local Governments are in general agreement in this matter with the courts. The Government of Madras regard the idea of prohibition as unnecessary and inopportune, That of Bombay is convinced that to forbid the recording of confessions before trial would be to put a serious hundrance in the way of administering justice which might end in the necessity of altering the law so as to make police officer competent to testify to the statements made to them by accused persons. The Government of Bengal and the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam concur in the view of the Calcutta High Court that a man alleged to be implicated in a crime should be permitted to make any statement he likes before a trustworthy and experienced magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces draws attention to various orders which are in force prescribing the proper use of confessions and the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma regards a confession as evidence for what it is worth, which should not be intentionally ignored. He holds that it would be disastrous to discard the evidence of confessions. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces considers that the abandonment of the magisterial record of confessions would in no way reduce either the temptation or the opportunities to put pressure on accused persons, and if this, therefore, is the main object of the charge, it would not be achieved. The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province would encourage the making of confessions, leaving it to the judiciary to asses them at their proper value, and, to bring to notice any allegations of their having been extorted by improper means.

MODIFICATION UNNECESSARY.

In the face of this consensus of opinion we are not prepared to support the radical modification of procedure which has been suggested. Practically, the upshot of the discussion is that much experience shows that confessions are frequently willingly made in circumstances which afford no ground for doubting their truth. Their prompt record by a responsible magistrate at least ensues that there is no conflict as to what the accused actually did say, and as long as statements made to a police officer are inadmissible in evidence, the result can only be secured in this way. The degree of credence to be attached to such a statement is for the court to determine but, because abuses may occur, there is no cause to refuse entirely to accept this source of information; the proper remedy is to minimise the chances of its being abused. The advocates of prohibition are ordinarily actuated by two expectations, firstly, that it will do away with one of the principal incentives that the police have for ill-treating accused persons, and secondly, that it will compel the police to rely upon evidence and the pursuit of clues in place of the confession of the accused as a means of securing the conviction of the guilty. Of these two arguments, most weight attaches probably to the second, which usually influences those executive and police officers who incline towards this policy, although it should be possible to achieve the end in view by other means. But the prohibition of confessions would do little in itself to diminish the risk of the ill-treatment of the accused because the obtaining of a confession is not the sole, or even the principal, motive which induces incompetent or dishonest police officers to resort to a mixture of coaxing, threatening, worry and ill-usage. Their object is rather to induce the accused to give up stolen property, or, to indicate where some clue may be found and the opportunities of putting pressure on him with this in view would still exist. If this is the case, it seems to us to be unwise to ignore the proved fact that the novice in crime in this country is frequently unable to keep his guilty knowledge to himself; while, even the more hardened criminal, not infrequently, insists upon unburdening his mind and the prohibition of confessions would only deprive the courts of evidence, which in many cases may be quite reliable and of value, without ensuring that a higher standard of police investigation will be attained in consequence. That confessions after they are made are frequently retracted is not surprising. Once the accused finds himself awaiting trial there are his fellow prisoners to advise him to withdraw his statement and adopt a line of defence, which they sometimes suggest. It is easy to represent that retraction can do no harm while it may turn the scale in his favour and after the first moment of excitement in which the confession was made these considerations may prevail; but that fact does not inevitably indicate that the first confession was false and, for what it is worth, we are strongly of opinion that the Court should be able to consider it.

PROPOSALS TO DIMINISH RISKS.

Our conclusion in this respect need not however, prevent the adoption of any measures calculated to discourage the police from placing reliance on confessions and thus neglecting to pursue definite clues, to diminish the risk of the ill-treatment of the accused persons, or, to give surer guarantees that confessions made under Section 164 are really voluntary and are carefully recorded.

We proceed to discuss 'seriatim,' the various suggestions which the correspondence has revealed. Some of those were put forward in our letter of the 12th July, 1911, others have been advanced by the local Government:

The proposal that the police should be forbidden to question a prisoner once he has been arrested.—The Madras Government recommended the issue of instructions to make it clear that when the police are endeavouring to discover the author of a crime, there is no objection to their making enquiries or putting questions to any person from whom they think they can obtain useful information; but, that, when once an accused person has been arrested while they may, and indeed, should, listen to any statements that he may voluntarily make, they should be strictly forbidden to interrogate him or press him to make a statement. The primary duty of the police after an arrest is to take an accused person before a magistrate within the time prescribed in Section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code and it is only in very exceptional circumstances that he should thereafter be returned to police custody. We understand that the instructions actually issued in Madras further stipulate that if the police desire to question an accused after arrest, the permission of a magistrate must be obtained. We welcome these suggestions as most useful and are prepared to direct their general adoption. It is true that no rules will prevent the police from questioning a man if they wish to do so, and have the opportunity while he is in their custody but if they do so they will know that they are acting contrary to rule and it is only by the steady pressure of instructions that they will be made to understand that attempts to obtain confessions are not only improper but a sign of want of intelligence or a lack of industry. It would be irrational to forbid the interrogation of a man while he is merely a suspect but once he has been arrested (and he should not be arrested on insufficient evidence) he should not be pressed to incriminate himself. The object, in fact, is to limit the use of section 164 as far as possible to cases in which the accused is really anxious to unburden his mind before a magistrate. Making allowances for differences in the Indian system as to the evidential value of statements made to the police, the remarks of Lord Brampton on the point in an address to English constables (of which we annex an extract, enclosure No. 12) seem to us clearly to summarise the appropriate principles to be followed.

QUESTION OF CUSTODY.

(b) The proposal that a prisoner who has confessed should in no circumstances be returned to police custody—This was mooted in our letter of the 12th July, 1911, and the general views of those consulted are that an absolute prohibition of remands to police custody after confession is impracticable, since the prisoner may be required to identify persons or property, to assist at the discovery of property, or generally to be present while his staement is being verified. It is, moreover, to be remembered that it is not the prisoner who has made a confession that stands in much danger of ill-treatment. It is true that he might be further tutored but it is rather the man who has been sent up to make a statement and who at the last moment declined to do so whom the police are likely to molest. While however a rigid restriction of remands is opposed there is evidence that the cautious exercise of the power to remand may rightly be insisted upon, and, after consideration of the various suggestions made we think the following principles should be insisted upon:—

A remand to police custody should not be given unless the officer making the application is able to show good and satisfactory grounds for it; a general statement that the accused may be able to give further information should not be accepted; no such order should be passed by an officer of lower status than a stipendiary magistrate exercising second class powers. Whenever possible, where the object of the remand is the verification of the prisoner's statement, he shall be remanded to be charged before a a magistrate. The Calcutta High Court would forbid the presence of the investigating police and direct the magistrate merely to confine his attention to verifying the facts alleged while refraining from any attempt to obtain admissions in corroboration of new facts. But in practice we think it impossible to attempt an absolute direction to this effect. The presence of the investigating police may, in certain circumstances, be essential while the magistrate may be trusted to exercise a proper discretion. The period of the remand should always be as short as possible. A prisoner who has been produced for the purpose of making a confession and who has declined to do so or has made a statement which, from the point of view of the prosecution, is unsatisfactory should in no circumstances be remanded to police custody. So far as practicable confessing prisoners while in jail awaiting trial should be separated from others. All these safeguards should materially diminish any risk of abuse of the power to remand to police custody and at the same time they recognise the conditions in which investigations, etc., are conducted which in some instances preclude the issue of absolutely rigid rules.

RECORDING CONFESSIONS.

(c) The proposal that confession should only be recorded by a magistrate having jurisdiction, a first class magistrate or a specially empowered second class magistrate. —There is practical agreement among those consulted that the more experienced and responsible the magistrate who records a confession, the better. While the risk that a junior magistrate is likely to be improperly influenced by the police is apt to be exaggerated, the presumption is that he more senior officers are more likely to observe carefully the prescribed procedure and to bring a more mature judgment to bear, Good reason as been shown for discarding the condition and that the magistrate before whom the accused is brought must be the one who will commit or try the case. But, we are willing to limit the recording of confessions to sub-divisional magistrate, stipendiary magistrates of the first class or of the second class if specially empowered. We have not overlooked the opinion of the Madras Government, that an absolute restriction to first class magistrates, who may be on tour, may be inconvenient or the suggestion of the Government of Bombay, that recourse might be had to a magistrate of of lower status if a higher cannot be got within a specified time which is analogous to a rule already current in the United Provinces to the effect that every confession which a prisoner in police custody wishes to make should be recorded by the highest magistrates, short of the district magistrates who can be reached in a reasonable time. The Calcutta High Court would also recognise that a magistrate of lower status may be called in, if no other is available. But on the whole we think that such instances of practical inconvenience will be few and we would be prepared to ignore them in view of the advantages of restricting the record of confessions to courts of status and experience.

POLICE CUSTODY.

(d) The proposal that no prisoner should be produced for record of his confession unless he has spent at least one night out of police custody.—The answers received indicate that while the principle underlying the suggestion is recognised to be sound no definite rule to this effect is practicable. We think that all that can be done is to deprecate the immediate examination of an accused person directly the police bring him to court and to suggest the advisability, where possible, of giving him a few hours for reflection in circumstances in which he cannot be influenced by the police before his statement is recorded.

(e) The proposal that no accused person shall be produced before a magistrate to confess untill he has been examined by the District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police. A rule to this effect is current in the Meerut District of the United Provinces, but, while it is desirable that the orders of such an officer should be taken at this stage (and equally before a remand to police custody is asked for) a definite instruction to this effect is likely to be inconvenient as the higher police officers are frequently absent on tour. The procedure might be enjoined as desirable when practicable.

A NECESSARY PRECAUTION.

(f) The proposal that when a confession is recorded the investigating police shall not be present. This suggestion is offered by the Bengal Government with whom the High Court agrees and in the United Provinces there is an instruction to this effect as also that the fact shall be noted on the record.

The precaution seems reasonable and we would support it for general adoption.

(g) The proposal that confessions should ordinarily be recorded in open court and during court hours unless for exceptional reasons

This too is favoured by the Bengal Government, the idea being presumably that all shall be done openly and above board. There may be circumstances requiring a different procedure but ordinarily that suggested should be feasible and it possesses some advantages.

(h) The proposal that the confessing prisoners should be questioned by the court whether they have any complaints of ill-treatments to make.

Of the local governments who have noticed the point, those of the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam support the idea but the Government of Bengal is opposed to the inviting of complaints and the Allahabad High Court notes that the procedure would be of little benefit. The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province considers that it is open to strong objection. It appears to us that the essential point is that the magistrate should satisfy himself that the confession is being voluntarily made and we would prescribe no direct interrogation of the kind suggested. If an accused person has been coaxed or intimidated into making a false confession he will certainly have been tutored to denying that he has had any pressure or force put upon him.

MAGISTRATES DUTIES.

(i) The proposal that a magistrate should, in view of ascertainingthe exact circumstances question the confessing prisoner with the view of ascertaining the exact circumstances in which his confession was made and the connection of the police with it. This is advanced by the Government of Madras and it merges in a wider proposition which emanates from other quarters (meticeably from Burma and the Central Provinces). That it should be the endeavour of the court to record the confession in as much detail as possible with a view to affording material from which its genuinenesss can be judged and of testing whether it is freely made or is merely the out-come of a suggestion. We are aware that anything like the cross-examination of the accused has been rightly deprecated by the courts, but it is desirable that without any attempt at heckling or endeavour to entrap the accused, a magistrate should record his statement with as much detail as possible. The more detailed a confession, the greater the chances of correctly estimating its value. It is also useful to know precisely how it came to be made, to what extent the police had anything to do with the accused prior to it and in the confession itself the fullest possible particulars of the incidents involved. The questions and answers would, of course, be recorded and any misuse of the procedure would thus be detected. It would be expedient that the magistrate should add to the certificate required by Section 164 in his own hand and a statement of the grounds on which he believes that the confession is geuinne. The precautions which he took to remove the accused from the influence of the police and the time (if any) given to him for reflection. In the United Provinces nine definite questions are prescribed calculated to ensure that the confession being voluntarily made, but such detail is, on the whole, to be deprecated. But if a record of the general character invited was made, the attention of the magistrate would be directed towards the possible risk against which he had to guard and the full circumstances of the confession would be stated at the time.

(7) These proposals cover the different safeguards which after careful examination of the circumstances surrounding this difficult question we are prepared to recommend and if these meet with Your Lordship's approval, we will address Local Governments requesting them to amend the rules in conformity with them after such consultation with the different High Courts, etc., as may be necessary, So far, as possible, we would prefer to proceed by the issue of instruction, but the necessity of amending the law can be further considered when the policy to be followed is finally approved. We will await Your Lordship's reply, however, before any action on these lines is taken.

(8) As it appeared to be possible that Your Lordship might desire to make public the discussions on the important question now raised, we have obtained the concurrence of the judicial authorities who have been consulted to that course.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord, Marquess,
Your Lordship's obedient and humble servants.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
O'MOORE CREAGH,
HARCOURT BUTLER,
S. A. IMAM,
W. H. CLARK,
R. H. CRADDOCK,
W. S. MEYER.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

ELECTION OF BOMBAY DELEGATES.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting held under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., has elected Mr. Narayen Madhav Samarth and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah for the Bombay presidency proper and the Hon. Mr. Gholam Muhammad Bhurgri for Sind, as members of the deputation to England resolved upon by the Indian National Congress at the Karachi session last December.

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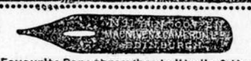

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13B.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The present fashions are particularly well adapted for the women—and they are very numerous—who are looking out for bargains in the winter sales. A great variety of materials are being worn, and several are often combined in one frock; so remnants and short lengths are often very useful. The fashion for making the skirt of one material and the coat or bodice of another is increasing in popularity, and then odd pieces of silk or satin or brocade or ninon or tulle come in most opportunely for the tunics or sashes or scarves that are now so much worn. Checks and shepherd's plaid materials are likely to be a good deal seen in the coming season, and remnants of black velvet, if they can be picked up cheap, will be of infinite value to the clever home milliner.

A NEAT PLAID BLOUSE.

Since Fashion has decreed that plaids and checks are to be a good deal worn this season, it seems fitting to give a design for a smart plaid blouse which might be carried out either in taffetas silk or in some warm wooleen material. The design is extemely simple, and quite within the powers of the amateur needlewoman. The idea is that the collar and belt of the blouse should be composed of a plain material matching the prevailing colour in the plaid. For instance, a green plaid would make a very nice smart blouse, and would look extremely well with a plain skirt of green cloth. The collar and belt might be of the cloth, or would look still handsomer in green velvet to match, and the buttons should be covered with the same material. A plaid with some red in it, worn with a bright red collar, would be very cosy; and, of course, a black-and-white check taffetas silk would make up well with black velvet trimmings.

A CHILD'S VELVETEEN FROCK.

Velvetten is one of the smartest and yet one of the most useful materials for winter party and Sunday frocks for little girls. It wears well and is by no means costly, and is made in an endless variety of artistic colourings. The pretty frock shown in our illustration would be admirable wear for a little maid of from ten to twelve years old. The material chosen is sapphire blue velveteen, and the design is at once picturesque and simple. The frills of cream Valenciennes lace form the principal trimming, and relieve the richness of the velvet, while the buttons are of cut steel, and the sash of soft satin to match the dress. A ribbon of the same shade must be worn in the hair.

A SMART WALKING COSTUME.

Alike for town and country wear in the winter something smart and new in the tailor-made is essential to the well-dressed woman; and we think the design given in our illustration for a new walking costume will be hailed as "just the very thing" by the many who want something at once original but not too elaborate. The costume is composed of velours in a warm shade of brown and with trimmings of the same material but in a deeper tint. These trimmings form the original feature of the costume; and the design could be realised in many different ways to suit individual tastes. Thus the trimmings could be of velvet to match the cloth, or again of some check or plaid material either to tone or contrast with the general colour of the costume. Both these styles would look well. The hat should in every case be of black velvet. It is trimmed with a bordering of shunk fur and a projecting shunk aigrette.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

MR. SYDNEY HOLLAND'S STORY OF MR. JESSE COLLINGS.

In connection with the retirement of Mr. Jesse Collings from Parliament, the "Pall Mall' recalls an amusing incident mentioned by Mr. Sydney Holland in a speech he made when Lord Rosebery was giving away the prizes at the London Hospital in 1912.

"I was at a Court Ball some years ago," said Mr. Sydney Holland, "and I saw my old friend Mr. Jesse Collings standing alone. I went up to him and said, 'Come and have a glass of wine with me.' 'Oh, I will,' he said. I thought he seemed rather extravagantly pleased, as I felt it was rather cheek of me to ask him, but we retired to the supper-room, and then he said: 'I have been reading your speeches, and I think them excellent.'

"I quite agreed, and told him I took a lot of trouble over them. Then he asked me if I ever thought of publishing them. I said I had not thought of doing so. Then he went on to say that he thought Sir William Vernon Harcourt had behaved very badly to me, and I realised that, not for the first time, I was being mistaken for Lord Rosebery.

"I got away as quickly as I could, and told the story to a member of Parliament under a pledge of secrecy. So, of course, he told every one, and the next day, in the House, Mr. Collings was chaffed unmercifully about having supper with Lord Rosebery. I was, however, pleased to learn that Mr. Collings had declared that Lord Rosebery was perfectly charming, and that he had no idea that he could be so delightful!"

Mr. Holland ended his speech by alluding to the many and deserved honours that had been heaped on Lord Rosebery, adding: "I am sure there is one honour he has never had—he has never been mistaken for me! If such a fate were ever to overtake him he will find it far more easy to keep up my conversation than I did to keep up his, because my conversation is limited to nine words: 'How much will you give to the London Hospital?'"

Lord Rosebery said in reply that no story he had ever heard had given him quite so much pleasure.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Armstrong, who was a leading planter, at Mozafferpur, has been lent to the Nepal Government to teach the Nepalese how to catch elephants.

The inauguration of the new Indo-Ceylon connection is fixed for 25th February at Dhanuskodi where the Governors of Madras and Ceylon are to meet.

Mr. H. G. Wells is arranging to visit India, probably during the present year, and is preparing for this new experience by meeting as much of India as he can find in London.

Mr. George Trevelyan, after his lengthy stay in Calcutta during last cold weather, is now writing plays which are strongly influenced by the East as he "discovered" it, especially its music, art and drama.

Sanction has been accorded to a re-survey being carried out by the agency of the B. B. and C. I. Railway administration for a line of railway between Dholka and Dhanduka, a distance of about thirty miles.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April, 1913, to 24th January, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 57,97,724 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Dr. Deva, Chief Medical Officer, Sangli State, and Mr. Thakkar, of the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality, have resigned their services and joined the Servants of India Society. They were formally admitted as members on Friday.

An interesting ceremony took place on Friday morning in the Belvedere grounds, where Lord Carmichael presented the medals conferred upon Mr. W. A. Milner and the six surviving Indians, who gallantly risked their lives to rescue passengers in danger of drowning from the upsetting of a ferry boat at Sibpur Ghat in November 1912.

A largely attended meeting of the Brahmins and Vaishyas of the Marwari community of Calcutta was held on Sripanchami day to devise measures for the social, commercial and educational advancement of the community. Babu Rung Lal Poddar in a long speech in Hindi urged the necessity of establishing different kinds of institutions, such as, (a) a Dharma Sangha (a religious organisation) (b) a Board of Education (c) a Board of Arbitration to minimise litigation (d) a Marwari Club and library and (e) a daily English paper to voice the opinion and advance the cause of the Marwari community. A special committee was formed to devise means for the carrying out of the proposals put forward.

The new Indian judge of the Madras High Court is a leading member of the bar and a public-spirited gentleman long in the Congress. The Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer is slightly senior, both in age and standing at the bar, to the late Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer, the late Mr. Justice Sundara Alyar and the Hon. Mr. Sivaswami Iyer, but junior to Sir Sankaran Nair. He was one of the secretaries of the Congress of 1903, and later became president of the Provincial Congress Committee and of a session of the provincial conference, and an elected member of the Legislative Council defeating the late Mr. Justice Sundara Alyar. He is a Sanskrit, scholar and takes a keen interest in Vedantic questions.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES. NATAL CANAPES.
NIMOSE FISH SOUP.
QUAILS AU DELICE.
BOHEMIAN SADDLE OF MUTTON.
DIABLOTINS PARMESAN.
ANTOINETTE PUDDING.

Fish, As. 8. Quails, As. 8. Saddle, Mutton, Rs. 1-12. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 5. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds, and Ends, As. 4. Total, Rs. 3-13.

HORS D'OEUVRES. NATAL CANAPES.

Savoury whipped cream or an egg meringue flavoured with mayonnaise should be prepared; an olive for each toast stuffed with pounded ham and stood on a little round of well buttered bread, thickly sprinkled with chopped gherkin and pounded ham, the cream or eggwhite piled on top.

NIMOSE FISH SOUP.

In this case the fish may be smoked whole, some of the fillet reserved for addition at the last and the stock made from the rest of the smoked fish which may be flavoured with a little onion and herbs. When ready for the last touches it may be thickened slightly with rice flour, one or two tablespoonfuls of Ideal milk added mixed with the yolk of two eggs, after which the soup must on no account boil. Add flavouring to taste and at the last the fish reserved nicely shredded. This is an excellent "fastday" soup.

QUAILS AU DELICE.

Bone the little birds and stuff them with a savoury farci of any meat available with pounded pistachio nuts added about a quarter of the bulk. Steam them with onion and parsley and then make a savoury white sauce from the boilings of the bones and giblets adding to it gelatine to ensure its setting. With this thickly mask the birds and serve them with a garnish of chopped mushrooms and pistachio nuts, set in a bed of parsley and tender lettuce leaves.

BOHEMIAN SADDLE OF MUTTON.

Trim the joint and set it to marinade all day in a mixture of oil, chilli vinegar redcurant and raspberry jam, pepper and salt. Turn it in this frequently so that all parts are covered. Drain it from the marinade and either roast or braise it, if the latter with a carrot and an onion to flavour. Make a good brown sauce from themarinade and after straining it add chopped pickled onions and olives to it. Serve also with redcurrant jelly.

DIABLOTINS PARMESAN.

These are a little out of the common, but really quite easy to make and the same sort of batter may be used for a sweet as for a savoury, the difference consisting of the sweet or savoury flavourings. Heat a lump of butter the size of a walnut, with pepper and salt in a tumblerful of water; let it boil up once or twice and then off the fire sift into it enough flour to make a thick paste, which must cook till it sticks neither to the side of the pan nor the fingers. Add a tablespoonful or more of grated cheese and a drop or two of Tobasco sauce.

Take a teaspoonful of this paste and drop it into fat which is not quite boiling and they should swell to two or three times the original size and be of a golden colour. These can be eaten hot powdered with salt, but they are equally nice cold, if not kept over long.

ANTOINETTE PUDDING.

This is an ordinary well-flavoured custard with layers of glace cherries, either steamed or baked and served with a sauce made by boiling cherry jam and redcurrant jelly together, with sugar water and lime juice till it gets treacly when it should be strained. Cherry brandy may be added to this if liked.

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PEER'S £30,000 HEIRLOOM.

LORD CALEDON SELLS A HOLBEIN PAINTING.

Halbein's famous portrait of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, known as the Caledon Cromwell, which has been in the possession of the Earl of Caledon's family for many years, has been sold for over £30,000 to Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons, the art dealers.

Lord Caledon, who is aged twenty-eight, is a lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, owns about 30,000 acres, and is a motorist of extreme enthusiasm. He is an Irish Peer, and his seats are Caledon House, County Tyrone, and Tyttenhanger Park, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

The Cromwell portrait, for many years at Tyttenhanger, is a half-length on a panel 20in. by 24½in. It has rarely been seen at public exhibitions. Its date, says the "Mail," is put at about 1532-4.

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Even as hundreds of Scientific Researches have benefitted us with their valuable legacies, so we have the pleasure to assure you that we are in possession of one of its gems, and it is our MYSO-CHROME.

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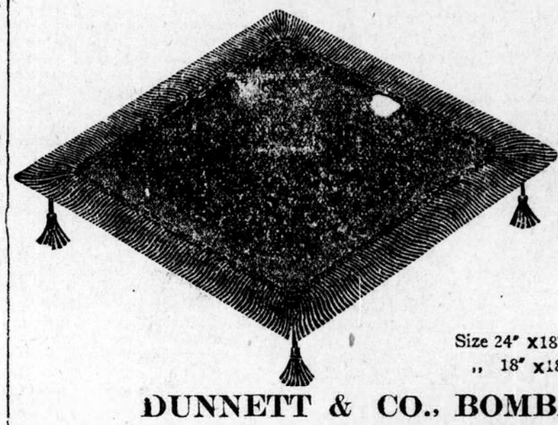

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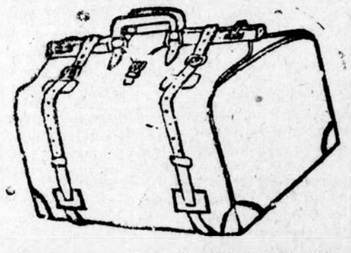

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Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.